WORLD SOCCER, JANUARY, 1961

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page twelve

★ THE ROAD TO CHILE

see page twenty-six

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MANFIELD

CHAMPION'S BOOTS

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This month's front cover . . .

More words have been written about Pele than any other South American world-class player, and it is Pele who is seen with the ball on our cover, playing for his club side, Santos F.C., during their tour of France last summer. The brilliant young man prepares to flow into one of his typical defence - bewildering movements watched by an anticipatory Frenchman.

Coming next month

Among the many features which will appear in next month's edition: a spotlight on Italy's First Division team Juventus; a focus on Sweden; and an illustrated player-portrait story of Ladislav Novak, one of the best-known players in Czechoslovakian soccer. He has played in no less than 23 countries in Europe, Africa and Latin America. He was named 'Footballer of the Year' two years ago by a French magazine. Apart from the regular surveys, there will be special features to please readers in all parts of the football world. More and more countries will find inclusion in the February coverage. Kenneth Wolstenholme and our team of top line writers will again contribute articles. Be wise, place a regular order for WORLD SOCCER immediately.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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The Editor's Chair

AT long last the inevitable has happened — for the first time ever Real Madrid are out of the European Cup. Of course, it had to be at the hands of the other Spanish glamour club, Barcelona.

But there was nothing ignomonious in the manner in which this great team went down to the one club in the world capable of matching their skill under equal circumstances. In fact, as always, the cultured soccer senors gave a superlative performance and were extremely unlucky to have lost the match.

The law of averages decreed that Real could not retain the European Cup indefinitely, for it is an absolute fact that the best team does not always win. All the more remarkable, therefore, that they should have retained the trophy each year since its inception.

We should all feel grateful to Real Madrid for their part in educating the soccer public; for their many outstanding performances in the past, and for the fine displays we confidently predict they will produce in the future.

★ ★ ★

Take Cover

THE wettest ever early winter in England has caused untold havoc. Playing pitches have been turned into quagmires and unplayable conditions have brought a record number of postponements.

Now English clubs are perturbed enough to explore the possibility of more efficient drainage for their grounds and some form of covering for their pitches.

Strange, isn't it, that in a country where wet summers and winters are commonplace they should have left it so long before tackling this problem ?

The lack of cover for pitches and spectators could be the main contributory factor in the alarming drop in attendances in England, a fact that the English soccer tycoons have been slow to recognise.

★ ★ ★

Our New Signing

THE world's No. One T.V. sports commentator, Kenneth Wolstenholme, contributes his first article to WORLD SOCCER on page 8 of this edition.

Mr. Wolstenholme will write a regular column for this magazine and his colourful, authorative comments on international soccer affairs will, we feel sure, be greatly appreciated by our readers.

November Internationals

NOVEMBER 1

Italian League (2) **4** (Altafini 2, Tacchi, Hamrin)
Football League (0) **2** (Law, McParland)

Italian League: Buffon (Ghezzi); Maldini, Castelletti; Boniperti, Bernasconi, Emoli (Bereamaschi); Hamrin, Angelillo, Charles, Altafini, Tacchi.

Football League: Springett (Trautmann); Armfield, Megson; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Jones (Woosnam), McIlroy, Law, Haynes, McParland.

NOVEMBER 2

England Under 23 (1) **1** (Baker)
Italy Under 23 (1) **1** (Trapattoni)

England: Macedo; Angus, McNeil; Mullery, Labone, Moore; Connolly, Dobing, Baker, Fantham, Charlton.

Italy: Anzolin; Burgnich, Trebbi; Micheli, Salvadore, Trapattoni; Mora, Rivera, Nicole, Bulgarelli, Rossano.

NOVEMBER 6

Eire (2) **3** (Fitzgerald 2, Fagan)
Norway (1) **1** (Hennum)

Norway: A. Hansen; A. Bakker, J. Kramer; A. Natland, H. J. Matisen, R. Johansen; B. Borgen, R. Jensen, H. Hennum, R. B. Pedersen, A. Berg.

Eire: Dwyer; Kelly, Cantwell; Fullam, Hurley, Saward; Fagan, Fitzgerald, Curtis, Giles, Haverty.

NOVEMBER 9

Scotland (2) **5** (Brand 2, Law, Young, Caldow (Pen.)
Ireland (0) **2** (Blanchflower (Pen.), McParland)

Scotland: Leslie; Duncan Mackay, Caldow; Dave Mackay, Plenderleith, Baxter; Herd, Law, Young, Brand, Wilson.

Ireland: Gregg; Keith, Elder; Blanchflower, Forde, Peacock; Bingham, Bruce, McAdams, Nicholson, McParland.

NOVEMBER 13

Hungary (2) **4** (Monostori 2, Gorocs, Sandor)
Poland (0) **1** (Pohl)

Hungary: Grosics; Novak, Sovary; Solymosi, Sipos, Borsanyi; Sandor, Gorocs, Albert (Molnar), Monostori, Fenyvesi.

Poland: Foltyn; Szepanski, Monica; Grzegorczyk, Kawula, Blaut (Zientara); Gadecki, Brychczy, Liberda, Pohl, Faber.

World Cup Match

Tunisia (1) **2** (Moncef, Chif)
Morocco (0) **1** (Chicha)

Tunisia: Zarga; Rouat, Tawfik; Chetali, Seghir, Badi; Naji, Mebbed, Tlemcani, Chif, Moncef.

Morocco: Labied; Alaoui, Bettache; Amido, Tibari, Cenaya; Khalfi, Chicha, Akesbi, Azhar, Abdallah.

● *continued end col. next page*

Above: a new picture of Sanfillipo, the San Lorenzo and Argentinian inside-left who is wanted by Spain's Real Madrid. Sanfillipo is one of the world's leading ball-artiste schemers. His club side is making progress this season after a slow beginning and they cannot be ruled out as possible champions.

AUSTRIA

INTERNATIONAL

WHEN Austrian footballers travel to Budapest, they are usually aware of a feeling of inferiority and almost before the match begins the home side is half-way to victory.

Searching through the record books for the last Austrian success against Hungary in Budapest we have to go back as far as October, 1932, and the days of Rudi Hiden, Smistik, Nausch and Sindelar. On that occasion Austria won a hard fought match by three goals to two, but ever since it has been a hard and unrewarding fight for them.

The last time the two sides met was in 1956, shortly before the great Hungarian side finally broke up, largely as a result of the departure of several players, which took place at the time of the internal unrest in that year. Only two Hungarians kept their places for the recent Austrian visit, goalkeeper Grosics and outside right Karoly Sandor.

During the past four years the Hungarians have been struggling to rebuild their depleted national team, yet while at times they seem to be well on the road to recovery, this impression rarely lasts for more than a few months. The emphasis now is on youth with two young forwards Albert and Gorocs carrying the greater part of their hopes.

That these two will eventually become outstanding performers is almost certain but

The leading six teams in some of the world's top footballing

ARGENTINA

	Pld.	Pts.
Argentinos Juniors	26	37
Independiente	26	36
Boca Juniors	26	33
River Plate	26	33
Racing (B.A.)	26	30
San Lorenzo	26	30

AUSTRIA

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austria	11	17
Wiener AC	11	16
Grazer AK	11	15
1st Vienna	11	13
SC Rapid	11	13
Wiener Neustadt	11	13

BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
Standard-Liege	9	16
FC Liege	9	13
Eendr. Alost	9	13
SC Anderlecht	9	11
Daring CB	9	10
Union St. Gilloise	9	10

BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)

	Pld.	Pts.
Fluminense	18	27
America	18	26
Botafogo	18	23
Vasco da Gama	18	22
Flamengo	18	22
Canto do Rio	18	12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	13	20
Red Star Bratislava	13	19
Slovan Bratislava	13	16
Banik Ostrava	13	13
Spartak Trnava	13	13
Spartak Stalingrad	13	13

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Spurs	19	35
Sheff. Wed.	18	26
Everton	19	26
Wolves	19	26
Burnley	18	24
Aston Villa	19	24

LEAGUE OF IRELAND

	Pld.	Pts.
St. Patrick's	4	8
Waterford	4	8
Transport	5	6
Shamrock R.	4	5
Limerick	4	5
Drumcondra	4	4

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing Paris	16	26
AS Monaco	17	24
Reims	16	21
Angers	16	20
Lens	16	20
Le Havre	17	19

WEST GERMANY (South)

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	12	20
Kickers Offenbach	13	20
Karlsruher SC	13	17
Eintracht Frankfurt	12	16
VfR Mannheim	13	15
Bayern Munchen	13	14

WEST GERMANY (S.W.)

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Pirmasens	13	20
Bor. Neuenkirchen	13	19
1st FC Saarbrucken	13	17
Spfr. Saarbrucken	13	16
FSV Mainz	13	14
Saar 05	13	13

WEST GERMANY (West)

	Pld.	Pts.
Borussia Dortmund	13	17
1st FC Koln	13	16
Westfalia Herne	13	16
SV Sodingen	13	16
Alemannia Aachen	13	15
Rot Weiss Oberhausen	13	15

WEST GERMANY (N)

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburger SV	13	25
Hannover 96	14	22
Werder Bremen	13	18
FC St. Pauli	13	16
VfV Hildesheim	13	16
VfB Oldenburg	14	16

FALL TO HUNGARY

POST-MORTEM

so far they lack the maturity and experience that alone can bring confidence and consistency and still they are struggling.

The Austrians on the other hand have been able to reorganise their team under much more favourable conditions. Disgusted at their performances in the 1958 World Cup the FA declined to enter for the 1962 series and set about their task with determination. Eighteen months ago the tional Karli Decker was given control over the national team and since then there has been a steady improvement in performances.

Decker's reign began with four wins and a draw in five matches, three of whicht were away from home and since then only Spain, France and Czechoslovakia had beaten them prior to the game in Budapest.

Recent performances had been very encouraging and the last four games played against Scotland, Norway, Russia and Spain gave Austria four wins for a goal average of 12 goals to 3. Without doubt the Austrians should have been confident but in fact they threw away the best chance they have had of beating the bogey in twenty-eight years.

The match drew a crowd of only 70,000 to the Nepstadion which perhaps reflects the standing of the present Hungarian XI in the eyes of their own countrymen and in the early stages Austria were well on top. When everyone felt that the Austrians must soon score, they almost did and then as often happens they ran out of luck. Inside right Buzek lobbed for the far post and left goalkeeper Grosics helpless when the ball dropped behind him, but Solvary racing back, headed out from under the bar.

Austria claimed a goal and there were many anxious hearts in the Hungarian crowd as referee Martens of Holland waved play on. The ball swept upfield and before the visitors had time to curse their misfortune Goroes put Hungary ahead. Four minutes from time Machos settled the issue and Hanappi and Co. returned to Vienna once more disconsolate.

From the Hungarian point of the view the match was notable for the re-appearance of Lajos Tichy and Ferenc Machos who have been out of favour for some time, but substituted for Albert and Monostori in the second half. Both Tichy and Machos were Honved products and were considered very promising four years ago when they first appeared for their club with Koesis and Puskas. Tichy has been greatly troubled with a leg injury that threatened to end his career, and Machos has been not only out of favour but out of action (in gaol).

Unhappily it will probably be some time before England are severely tested again for their next matches are with Scotland, Mexico (at Wembley), the return match with Luxembourg and two world cup matches.

Perhaps the best performance of the past month was the 4-2 World Cup win by Switzerland against Belgium. At the Heysel stadium in Brussels the Belgians have been doing extremely well of late, and only last month they beat Hungary there.

Swiss team boss Karl Rappan stuck to his so far successful formula of experience before youth and was rewarded with two precious points. Five-goal-man Jo Hugi who caused a stir with his scoring exploit against France recently, failed to find the net this time, but Chaux de Fonds 32 year-old right winger Charly Antenen hit a hat trick and that was enough for the Belgians.

With most countries now seriously getting down to the business of thinking along World Cup lines these matches during the past month are likely to have some significant effect on the future matches.

Particularly interesting will be the progress made by some of the countries who have been rather inclined to consider themselves out of the top class in the world. Certainly there may well be some surprises in store during the months ahead.

November Internationals

● from 1st col. previous page

NOVEMBER 20

Hungary (0) **2** (Goroes, Machos)
Austria (0) **0**

Hungary: Grosics; Sovary, Sarosi; Bundzsak, Sipos, Solymosi; Sandor, Goroes, Albert (Tichy), Monostori (Machos), Fenyvesi.
Austria: Schmied; Trubrig, Strohl; Hanappi, Stotz, Koller (Skocik); Nemec, Hof, Buzek, Senekowitsch, Skerlan.

World Cup Matches

Belgium (1) **2** (Van Himst, Paeschen)
Switzerland (2) **4** (Antenen 3, Schneiter)

Belgium: Nicolay; Verbiest, Mallants; Hanon, Lecoane, Lippens; Piters, Stockman, Jurion, Van Himst, Paeschen.
Switzerland: Elsener; Kernen, Wuthrich; Grobety, Schneiter, Weber; Antenen, Vonlanthen, Hugi, Allemann, Ballaman.

Greece (0) **0**
W. Germany (3) **3** (Dorfel, Brulls, Haller)

Greece: Theodoridis; Anastassiadis, Vassilicu; Polychroniou, Loukandis, Kamaras; Sideris, Ifantis, Nestoridis, Papaemmanouil, Theophanis.
W. Germany: Tilkowski; Lutz, Schnellinger; Giesemann, Erhardt, Szymaniak; Kress, Haller, Seeler, Brulls, Dorfel.

NOVEMBER 23

England (3) **5** (Greaves 2, Charlton, Smith, Haynes)
Wales (0) **1** (Leek)

England: Hodgkinson; Armfield, McNeil; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Greaves, Smith, Haynes, Charlton.
Wales: Kelsey; Harrington, Williams (G.); Crowe, Nurse, Baker; Medwin, Woosnam, Leek, Vernon, Jones.

countries as they stood up to and including November 23

EAST GERMANY

	Pld.	Pts.
Vorwarts Berlin	25	39
Motor Zwickau	24	30
Dynamo Berlin	25	30
Wismut KM Stadt	25	30
Lokomotive Leipzig	25	30
Empor Rostock	24	25

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Feyenoord	11	17
Groningen VAV	11	17
Ajax Amsterdam	11	15
So. Enschede	11	14
PSV Eindhoven	10	13
NAC Breda	11	13

HUNGARY

	Pld.	Pts.
Ferencvaros	10	16
Ujpest Dozsa	9	15
MTK	10	14
Szeged	10	14
Vasas	10	13
Salgotarjan	10	13

IRISH LEAGUE

	Pld.	Pts.
Ballymena	1	2
Cliftonville	1	2
Distillery	1	2
Glentoran	1	2
Portadown	1	2
Ards	1	1

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
AS Roma	8	13
Internazionale	8	12
Juventus	8	11
Sampdoria	8	11
Catania	8	11
Fiorentina	8	10

LUXEMBOURG

	Pld.	Pts.
Jeunesse Esch	11	18
Spora Luxembourg	11	16
Grevenmacher	11	15
Union Luxembourg	10	14
Red Boys	11	13
Stade Dudelange	10	10

PERU

	Pld.	Pts.
Universitario Lima	6	10
Alianza Lima	6	10
Sport Boys	6	8
Cristal	6	8
Iqueno	6	7
Chalaco	6	5

ROUMANIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dynamo Bucharest	9	15
U.T. Arad	9	13
CCA Bucharest	9	12
Rapid Bucharest	9	10
Petrolul Ploesti	9	10
Dynamo Bacau	9	10

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	12	20
Kilmarnock	13	19
T. Lanark	13	18
P. Thistle	13	16
Motherwell	12	15
Aberdeen	13	15

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	10	16
CF Barcelona	10	15
Atletico Madrid	10	13
Sevilla	10	12
Santander	10	10
Valencia	10	10

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	10	16
FC Zurich	11	15
Young Boys	11	14
Basle FC	11	14
Chaux de Fonds	11	13
Young Fellows	11	13

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	9	14
Dynamo Zagreb	9	13
Belgrader SK	9	12
Red Star	9	12
Rijeka	9	11
Hajduk Split	8	10

KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME

England's most-travelled television commentator and soccer-writer offers his views on Spain's football finances

EUROPEAN LEAGUE IS A NECESSITY

TRAVELLING the world on the international soccer circuit teaches you more than to know how to read the "A.B.C. World Airways Guide" and to know that even an opened bottle of cognac is subject to import duty.

It teaches you to realise that while the English argue about £20 a week and £4 bonuses (not forgetting, of course, the Provident Fund), the rest of European Soccer is wrapped up in thick wads of currency notes.

Take for example, the recent European Cup tie between Barcelona and Real Madrid. With so much at stake in a game between Europe's undoubted No. 1 and No. 2 (and despite the outcome of the tie I still rate Real No. 1), the players were on a bonus of £350 each to win—and that meant £350 for each leg of the tie.

When Barcelona drew 2-2 in the first leg in Madrid (albeit thanks to a lucky penalty three minutes from the end), the second leg assumed even greater importance. The first-ever defeat of Real Madrid in the European Cup was more than a possibility.

If an English club had been concerned, there would have been no alteration in the bonus. In England the players receive as much for beating a Fourth Division side as they do for defeating Real Madrid.

But Spain isn't England—so up shot the Barcelona bonus to a cool £1,000 a man. That, in case you have forgotten, is more than an English star can receive in wages for a whole year.

How can the Spanish glamour clubs pay such money, and why do they do it– Simply because success in the European Cup is the one means of survival for these million-dollar outfits, for these clubs whose toilet accommodation is way ahead of the luxury accommodation at most English grounds.

Barcelona drew a gate of £60,000 for their home game with Real. Victory meant that they are bound to draw another home gate of £60,000 in the quarter-final—and there is always the good chance of another £60,000 for the semi-final and then a share of the final gate.

To balance the Barcelona budget, that sort of money is important, so the club is willing to pay the players huge sums to achieve the success which represents £60,000 at the turnstiles (Average league game receipts are a paltry £25,000).

But it is not just the European Cup games that are the money spinners. As European champions, Barcelona can do a 'Real Madrid' and demand (and get) a guaranteed £10,000 for a friendly match. As ordinary members of the Spanish League and also-rans (or not even starters) in the European Cup they can demand nothing.

Furthermore, when it is Barcelona against Madrid, the age-old hatred of the Catolan for the Madridliene demands a prestige victory.

What has been the effect of so much big money? Certainly the players of the two big clubs can live like kings. They are idolised wherever they go, their annual pay cheques rival that of our Prime Minister.

But it also means that the tension at every match is indescribable, so electric, in fact, that it makes the English F.A. Cup Final seem like a junior public park game.

It is difficult to play top-class football under this strain, so only the acknowledged stars of the world can be employed.

As Osterreicher, the Real Madrid technical manager, told me: "One of our players was distressed when things went wrong during a game. So he had to be dropped. Football is a game for men, not worriers."

That man played for Spain against England but could not find a spot in Real Madrid's European Cup side. It is as if Johnny Haynes were unable to make the Fulham league side.

All this has given Spain the two finest club sides in the world, but it has done little or nothing to raise the general standards of Spanish football. Spain has not even caused a ripple on the world football waters for years. The average Spanish league side would find it difficult to live in our First Division.

In Barcelona and Madrid, then, they can talk of nothing but a European League. To them it must come as a life-saver to big-money football. At the moment they need only keep their stars for big-time friendly games and European Cup games. They do not really need them for the ordinary league games.

The Spaniards unhappily know that the European League is a struggling pie in the sky because, they claim, too many countries are living in ancient history when it comes to their football organisation and when they say this they look pointedly at any Englishman in sight. They cannot understand how on earth England can regard all 92 league clubs as of equal importance.

Many people are saying that the European League is undesirable because continental football is so dirty, but that is another delusion under which we in England labour. The continental is no dirtier than the English player, although the Latin, by temperament, is more volatile.

While the English rant and rave about the obstruction which is used abroad, the continentals accuse them of training purely and simply for physical strength, and they describe some of their tackling as just plain brutal.

The Barcelona-Real Madrid game in Barcelona was, despite the big money at stake and the electric atmosphere in the stadium packed with 105,000 people, a clean game, far cleaner than the Arsenal-Everton league game I saw three days later—and that was no tough brawl, either. Referee Reg Leafe, despite having to disallow three goals and refuse an appeal that another shot was over the line, confessed to me that he had no trouble with any of the players.

So let us not imagine that everything in England is shining white while everything abroad looks as though it has been washed in one of the other detergents.

Let us realize that the only way to keep soccer a big time international sport and stop it being swallowed up by the rush for more and more money is to start a European League. Then, with about 16 teams of comparable strength in one league, Barcelona and Real Madrid will not have to offer their players £1,000 just to win one all-important game. They will have to spread their bonus money over a series of important games.

Just in case any of our players are licking their lips at the thought of £1,000 bonuses, let me remind them that for this sort of money the highest perfection under all conditions is demanded, and the slightest loss of form or indiscipline causes punishment where it hurts—in the pocket.

Kenneth Wolstenholme

PLAYER PORTRAIT: BRANKO ZEBEC

The Yugoslavian who has become a legend in European football is highlighted by ***Jiri Galerovic***

Master of switchcraft

Branko Zebec (dark shirt) in a tussle with Germany's Helmut Rahn.

ASK anyone to draw up a list of the world's outstanding footballers and the name Zebec is almost certain to be mentioned. Take a step further and seek the most versatile — the best all round player — and it will be practically impossible to place anyone ahead of him.

From outside left to centre half is quite a switch. It involves a complete reorganisation of the thought processes that control a player's game, yet Red Star's Branko Zebec makes this move repeatedly and then, as though this is not sufficient proof of his versatility, he will perform with great distinction at centre forward or inside right.

Branko Zebec was born in Zagreb in 1929 and by the age of twelve had been taken under the wing of the famous Hungarian coach Marton Bukovi. When the war came, Bukovi returned to Budapest where he later helped to develop the Hungarian team that rose to power in the 1950's. Before his departure, Zebec was a firm fixture with the Zagreb club Gradjanski and well on the way to soccer stardom.

The war put an end to organised football in Yugoslavia and might well have spelt disaster for a less determined youngster, but Zebec, having been shown the way to train and practice, was undeterred. At the end of the war he was 16 and much sought after by the big clubs then reforming, but loathe to leave home, he joined one of the Zagreb clubs, Locomotive.

For six difficult years in post war Yugoslavia, Zebec remained with Locomotive, but in 1951 he joined the Army and was transferred to the Zagreb Army team — Borac, who were competing in the second division of the national league.

Despite Borac's lowly status, Zebec soon attracted the attention of the Yugoslav selectors and within a few months earned his first cap. Two goals in a 6-3 win over Norway was enough to ensure his retention in the team, but his bright performance resulted in him being "posted" to the Army headquarters in Belgrade, where the H.Q., sports club, Partizan gave him the opportunity to play in the first division.

With Partizan, Zebec developed rapidly. With the encouragement of two of the country's most outstanding players wing half Zlatko Cajkowsky and inside left Stefan Bobek, he very soon established himself as the best left winger in Europe.

The part played by Bobek, in bringing out Zebec cannot be really calculated. Playing and training with him for club and country for several seasons, it was inevitable that much of Bobek's skill and experience would be passed on.

Over the years Zebec has played in quite a few memorable matches, games in the "never-to-be-forgotten" category. Perhaps the most amazing of all was the match between Yugoslavia and Russia in the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. With fifteen minutes left for play, Bobek and Zebec were moving together as if they shared the same thoughts and Yugoslavia had a match winning lead of five goals to one! A quarter of an hour later the score was all square at 5-5 and despite the fact that an extra half hour was played there were no further goals.

Even at that stage of his career, Zebec had already been switched in emergency to centre half, but when the FIFA selectors met a year later to choose a team to meet England at Wembley, Zebec was an almost automatic choice for the left wing. The result, as the record books show, was a four four draw but the FIFA attack produced some incredibly good football. Four of the forwards the previous Sunday: Boniperti, Kubala, Nordahl and Vukas had all figured at centre forward for their respective clubs. Zebec had been at centre half for Partizan.

In 1955 Partizan entered the first European Cup competition and were drawn early on with Real Madrid. Beaten 4-0 in Madrid, the Yugoslavs appeared to be out of the series, but Zebec now at inside left, so inspired his team that the Spaniards were very glad to hear the final whistle. The score was 3-0 for Partizan and Zebec has probably never played a finer game.

Four years later Zebec moved once more, this time to Red Star (Crvena Zvezda — Beograd), the team of Belgrade University where he is at present studying for a science degree. Due to Yugoslav rules, which prevent a transferred player from taking part in league and cup matches for twelve months after the switch, Zebec was only able to play in friendlies and European Cup ties, but throughout this period he retained a place in the national team.

At 31, Zebec has made more than 60 appearances for Yugoslavia.

NUMBER NINE

***STUART SHAW** discusses the major trends in the patterns of play adopted by some of the outstanding English centre forwards over the years*

TO explain the reasons for describing the most successful centre forward style that has emerged in the history of the game in England, it is important that an outline of the various major trends in the pattern of play, use of positions and alterations to rules affecting styles be made known.

Before the turn of the century, it was only just becoming popular to utilise five forwards in a similar manner to that used on a world wide scale to-day. Earlier, an 8-1-1 formation had been exploited with the largest number operating in the forward line, where by means of rugby forward-like movements, they charged down upon the rather sparsely defended regions of their opponents' goal with obvious and shattering results.

Dribbling was the most scientific art in which these forwards were accomplished at the time, though the manner in which they executed their skill was often difficult to perceive and would have made the most cold-blooded present day spectator wince.

In this eight forward line-up, there were often two deployed as centre forwards and it was not until teams became more defensively minded that the number of forwards was first reduced by two and finally to the current five. With more room to manœuvre and faced with more defenders that could not be overcome by strength of numbers, the forward role and particularly the one centre forward had to rely on rather more skill than before. Passing which had hitherto been frowned on, became a feature of the play and the better centre forwards were those who began to distribute the ball intelligently.

Dr. Tinsley Lindley of the Nottingham clubs, Corinthians and Casuals fame was one of the earlier English internationals to excel in the department of passing in the late 1880's. G. O. Smith perhaps the greatest of them all and a fast, clever, unselfish player, followed him in this vein as the emphasis on passing gradually replaced the incessant individual dribbling that had highlighted the game in its earlier phase.

Then came a player who has been freely described as the finest amateur player of all time — Vivian Woodward, of Spurs and Chelsea. In the first ten years of the present century, he dominated England international teams, both amateur and professional. Actually in the space of some eleven seasons, he received sixty-six caps from both spheres of the game. He was the perfect example of the centre forward who could pass accurately, score without difficulty in the air and on the ground and dribble himself out of trouble if necessary.

When the Woodward era ended, there was no exceptional centre forward produced in England, but half a dozen outstanding players like Jack Cock and Harry Hampton who though aspiring to equal heights in passing and scoring, were sound individualists as well. Then in the late 1920's, Everton developed a new star, Dixie Dean who, with the change in the offside rule, heralded a new era of centre forwards.

The offside rule alteration in 1925 whereby a player of the attacking side had only two opponents in front of him instead of three to render him offside when the ball was played, drastically changed the style of forward play. No longer had wingers to work their way to the goal-line before putting in their crosses, they could now cut in and shoot themselves.

Centre halves who had previously played in what was then the normal attacking style supplementing their forwards were forced back on the defensive.

The centre forward who had never had it so good up till then was faced with closer marking. Inside forwards then had to be pulled back in the middle of the field in order to create openings for the centre forward and wingers by attempting to draw the centre half away from the middle. Loosely this type of forward play became known as the "W" formation and with it came the "third-back game" and the banishment in England at least of the attacking centre half.

Dean was an ideal centre forward. Heading goals was one of his chief attributes and he scored a high proportion in this way. Tenacious and very mobile, his direct tactics with few frills became the maxim for English centre forwards with the two inside men largely being responsible for the craft of the line. Not that Dean lacked a footballing brain, far from it indeed as his sixty goals in League matches during 1927-28 readily agrees.

Another bustling hard shooting and successful leader was Ted Drake of Arsenal and then, just before the beginning of the Second World War, emerged another Everton discovery in the position, Tommy Lawton.

Lawton was smaller than Dean but only barely second when it came to heading. A dashing leader he could hold his line together well and was forever moving forward to the discomfort of defenders. Lawton's best years went with the war, but he retained the English leadership afterwards for a while. Jackie Milburn a versatile forward had some success leading his country's attack and though he was more dangerous in possession and difficult to dispossess, his style was not dissimilar to Lawton's, except when it came to heading.

Next player to make his name leading the English attack was Nat Lofthouse. A courageous player, he was moulded in the Dean-Lawton-class, accurate in the air and on the ground, but certainly again not unsubtle. There was no doubting his success in the position for some five years or more.

The repercussions of the Hungarian victory at Wembley in 1953 started reaction towards adopting a deeper lying centre forward. Some of those introduced were essentially clever ball players and distributors like Ronnie Allen and Tom Finney (who had been temporarily converted from the wing) and more later Bobby Charlton. Success was not in evidence to any degree from the team angle if individually and it was not until the advent of Tommy Taylor that a return to the older style paid divi-

This pre-war picture on the left shows the Arsenal and England centre forward Ted Drake chasing a through ball in typical fashion. In an English First Division match in December, 1935, he scored seven goals against Aston Villa.

Current English international centre forward Bobby Smith has in ten years of English soccer established himself as a leading goal-scorer and has recently made a distinct impression on the England team.

dends. Lofthouse, too, achieved success in several come-backs.

Taylor's loss in the Munich air disaster was a body blow to the England team. Though Derek Kevan was given the task around the time of the 1958 World Cup, he did not meet with the same success as his predecessor, Taylor.

During Finney's reign in the number nine shirt, some success was gained but it was obvious that he could have achieved similar results at inside forward. In fact, Finney was subsequently moved back to the wing even when the centre forward position continued to be unsatisfactory.

Though Bobby Smith had been in the World Cup party, he was not selected at the time. Certainly the next centre forward to

STYLES

make his impact on the England centre forward position was Joe Baker a leading scorer in Scottish League circles and an Englishman merely by the accident of birth. Rather more of a wandering type of leader he has the intelligence and ability to control his forwards and position himself intelligently for an opening, but lacks the consistency that might possibly be attributed to his comparative youth and which should be remedied in time. However he has had some success for England until loss of form following his club side Hibernian's decline, allowed the selectors to give a chance to the World Cup discard, Bobby Smith.

In form with the rise of Spurs in the English League, Smith is a well built bustling leader with plenty of thrust and fire power both with his feet and head. He is less technically gifted than was Lawton and Lofthouse, but in the praiseworthy quest of moving essentially goalwards, he is not unlike them.

A native of Yorkshire, Smith is 27 years-old and first came to the notice of Chelsea while he was playing for a junior side Redcar United. He signed amateur forms for the Stamford Bridge club in May, 1949, and turned professional a year later.

Tottenham Hotspurs secured his transfer from their London rivals in December, 1955, and he has established himself with the club during the last five years.

Though somewhat shorter than the often ideally built centre forward, Smith stands at five feet nine inches, but is constructed on the rather formidable lines of a human tank and is therefore not easily persuaded off the ball when in possession. Strangely enough, too, though his style has often been somewhat sarcastically referred to as typically English, he is highly respected on the Continent among contemporary centre forwards of other nations.

His recall to the English team having had the mortification of sitting out the 1958 World Cup, is a personal triumph for Smith and an opportunity which he has taken firmly with both hands. In spite of his critics who say that he has no right to

appear in either the English team or Spurs, he is a valued member of both teams.

With ten years of professionalism behind him, he is probably playing better than ever at the moment. His positional sense has improved out of all recognition and his intelligent wanderings frequently draw opponents out of position. Though he lacks the quickness off the mark that many centre forwards use to advantage, his ploughing ability through any gaps usually produces confusion amongst defenders.

A powerful shot and skilful and accurate in the air, Smith has consistently been high in the list of goalscorers. This season he has had even more personal success by establishing a record for his Tottenham club. In August he scored a hat-trick against Blackpool which brought his total of League and Cup goals for the club to 141. The previous record had been held by George Hunt whose 138 goals had been registered in some seven years before the last war.

With the World Cup two years hence the likelihood of Smith retaining the centre berth for England seems likely unless he suffers from an incredible loss of form in the meantime. The possibility of his team competing in next year's European Cup will enhance his prospects as an all-round performer as his knowledge of playing against the best clubs in Europe will be of considerable advantage in Chile.

Though Smith has been criticised the success of the England team of late and the rate of scoring he has achieved prompts a line of thought that this type, if not the individual, has the most successful style to have been produced in the last thirty years.

A REVOLUTION IN

Football in the Soviet Union is undergoing sweeping changes in order that recent falling prestige may be halted.

by BERNHARD MÖSER

A YEAR ago the Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sport announced sweeping changes in the set-up of Russian football. The objective was to so re-organise the game that all the promising young players would be brought to the fore and given regular competition on a national basis. And, at the same time, to introduce new blood into the national side, which was often world-beating whilst on other occasions, seemed sluggish by comparison with the best teams in Western Europe.

Until the new deal, Russian football had been concentrated only on those teams which had their home grounds west of the Ural mountains, and had been almost exclusively dominated by the big Moscow clubs. The reorganisation intended to overcome this — to include all Russia, and form a truly national league.

Administratively the new moves have been successful. In the season just ended, teams from every state in Russia were represented in the top class, all fighting for a place in the national league that will be brought into being during the 1961 season. The first step was to include in the major competition clubs from Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Georgia, but the inclusion of the newcomers made it necessary to split up the contestants into two sections, A and B.

At the same time a new cup competition was introduced to be competed for by the bulk of Russia's 30,000 clubs, while the top teams fought for what might be called the English F.A. Cup.

For the transitional 1960 season, the league competition was fought out by 24 clubs in two groups of twelve, and when this first stage had been completed the top three from each section met in a final play off pool for the championship. This first phase produced only one big surprise — the failure of Moscow Spartak who had for many years been one of Russia's top teams — but as expected, the "unknowns": Moldova Kichinev, Neftianik Baku, Kaleva Talin, and Pakhtakor Tashkent failed to come anywhere.

So it was left to the old guard to fight out the last rounds of the championship. The big clubs of Moscow — Dynamo, Torpedo, ZDSA, and Lokomotive together with Dynamo Kiev and the Army team from Rostov on the Don, were the top clubs in the preliminary competition and when the final rounds were played off the results showed that there was not a great deal to choose between them. The final Soviet League positions were as follows:

Torpedo (champions)	14	points
Dynamo Kiev	11	"
Dynamo Moscow	11	"
Army Rostov	10	"
Lokomotive	7	"
ZDSA	7	"

In the national cup competition, Torpedo Moscow proved their all round superiority and added the trophy to their honours list. For them it has been quite a memorable season; not only have they never completed the "double" before — it was actually the first time that they had been champions!

The Cup produced quite a few reverses for the big clubs — thought by many to reflect staleness which is common at the end of the season — and, as a result, two outsiders reached the semi-finals, Schachtjor Stalino and ASK Odessa. There the draw kept them apart and Dynamo Tibilisi (Tiflis) accounted for Stalino 2-1 while Torpedo eliminated Odessa by four clear goals.

The final was a hard fought affair and although Torpedo were clear favourites, Dynamo Tibilisi were very eager to take the Cup with them on their tour of Western Europe. At the end of normal time they were all square, and it was only in the last minute of an extra half hour that Valentin Ivanov scored the winning goal for Torpedo enabling them to complete the double by four goals to three.

TOP LEFT: Central Army Sportclub goalkeeper, Boris Rezinsky gets to a high ball in a match against Kiev Dynamo. BOTTOM LEFT: Valentin Inavov, captain of the Soviet Representative team against Italy's Internazionale, scores his side's second goal in what developed into a 2-2 stalemate.

RUSSIA

(Above) Soviet Select XI (left to right): Meskhi, Metreveli, Voinov, Krutikov, Tsarev, Maslenkin, Bubukin, Ponedelnik, Kesarev, Yashin, Inanov.

Now that the season is over many of the top Russian teams have started on tours.

Spartak Moscow have gone to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, ZDSA to Indonesia, Dynamo Tibilisi to Western Europe, Dynamo Moscow to Ghana and Guinea and Dynamo Kiev to Norway. For Torpedo, the outstanding team of the year, it has been a hard season and although a tour was provisionally arranged for them, it was cancelled almost at the last moment.

In Russia there is still a great deal of hard work to be done, and the Football Committee is considering further reforms. The game there is organised on a different basis to that which exists in other countries, but there is no complacency regarding the prevailing system, and many points are being reviewed.

For example, all sports clubs in Russia are organised by official bodies. Torpedo are the club of a Moscow car factory Likhatchev (formerly Staline) — Dynamo is the club of the electrical Trades Union and ZDSA is the team of the Army Headquarters in Moscow.

In order to encourage the development of young players, each team is limited to a maximum of twenty-seven players, and of these at least eleven must be under twenty-five years. The aim throughout is that no young player of natural ability should be kept out of the highest class by retaining veteran players past their best and as a consequence many players are transferred at the end of each season in order that the clubs can comply with the regulations.

Financially, the clubs are self supporting, and as all training facilities, grounds, etc., are provided by the government there are few clubs in difficulties. At all matches the Central Council takes ten per cent of the gate receipts and a further 30% goes to the stadium on which the match is played. The balance is divided between the two clubs taking part — three fifths to the winners and two fifths to the losers, and in a drawn match this sum is equally divided.

All the regulations are constantly being reviewed but at this time a special effort is being made to ensure that the best possible system is worked out. One recent step of an unusual nature has been the introduction of a personal record file for every single player in the USSR. There will be recorded all changes of club, all honours and, most important every case where a player is cautioned by an official for rough play on the field or unsportsmanlike conduct off it. To cover every one of Russia's 1¼ million players in this way will be a tremendous task, but if it will help to cut down the number of "incidents" which have marred many games during the past few years the effort will be well worthwhile.

Already there are signs that the new steps are bringing about an improvement in the standard of play. The success of the national XI in the European Nations Cup was a clear pointer, and much encouragement has been drawn from this for it was the very first time that an important international tournament has been won by a Russian team.

Several members of that team have recently been honoured by the Soviet Union—Yachin, Ivanov, Babukin and Voinov have all received the Order of Lenin — the highest award open to sportsmen.

The new national team is still in a transitional stage in preparation for the next World Cup, in which the first opponents will be Turkey and Norway. If all goes well Russia should qualify without difficulty and with the trip to Chile and unusual conditions in mind a tour of South America will almost certainly be arranged for 1961.

Master of Sport, Igor Netto (below) captain of the Soviet team which became first winners of the European Football Cup, also in picture.

Meanwhile the team has been very largely rebuilt since 1958 and the old methods of selection and training have been overhauled. The present XI has a nice blend of youth and experience, and a pool of thirty players who will train together frequently has been set up. The players in this group will be changed from time to time so that no player will be allowed to rest on his laurels, and competition for players in the chosen party will be very keen.

One of the biggest discoveries last season was the Army Rostov centre forward Victor Ponedelnik a big and thrustful centre forward who scores a great many goals. The tall and almost completely bald Valentin Babukin, despite his elderly appearance, is still only 27 and apart from the two experienced defenders Netto and Yachin, Babukin is the eldest of the present team.

Goalkeeper Lev Yachin, built like a gorilla and as agile as a cat appears to be able to go on for years yet while Igor Netto has successfully been converted from left half to centre half, where the physical demands made upon him should be considerably less, and his vast experience of even greater value.

Honours for the season have now been announced. The Fedotov Cup which is awarded to the highest scoring team in the First Division has been won by Dynamo Tbilisi top scorers with 67 goals. Leading scorer in the division was Kalaoev (Tbilisi) with 20 goals followed by Krasnicki (Pakhtakor) with nineteen. Strangely enough Pakhtakor finished fourteenth in the table.

Moscow Torpedo carried off three trophies. They were awarded the F.A. trophy for the highest number of victories, the Spartak Cup given to the club with the highest aggregate of points for first and second teams and finally the youngest team in the country trophy presented by the Minister of Sports. The average age of the side was 22.

the world of soccer

in which a celebrated international journalist and editor of the "International Football Book", talks about his recent travels.

by **STRATTON SMITH**

'I wish I had more class'—Fontaine

The French international goalscorer talks to us about his activities outside of the game.

BY its nature, football is a game in need of a philosophy. New thinking should sparkle about us, as if the year were one long fireworks night. Regrettably in Britain, new ideas are as suspect as contentment on the face of a Players Union official; the game, mainly, is smugly unaware of being moribund.

England has had her few prophets, and ignored them; yet the trends of the years seemed to have proved them right. In management, such men as Matt Busby, Arthur Rowe, and Eric Taylor, among others, have shared a common vision. In administration, Sir Stanley Rous and Walter Winterbottom have attempted to let in the fresh air. In journalism, Dr. Willy Meisl — particularly in his tartly constructive book, "Soccer Revolution" — and Geoffrey Green, have shown that a better game than we know lives in their own fine minds.

But hard though they push, the wheels of the British game stick stubbornly in the mud. The philosophers are a prod to the aldermanic minds who stand between the game and its future; but they do not lead, as ideally they should.

Recently, I have been impressed by the wide range of technical writing and new thinking in Russia. The base of the game in Russia, in players and material, is expanding rapidly, and as Mr. Kruschev is himself an ex-player one imagines the Government giving every help. But it is not the information about "1965 targets" in football-boot production that attract me. Much more so, the mood of self-questioning, of analysis, and measurement of skills and tactics which pervade the game there, and all given the widest publicity and discussion.

Reviewed elsewhere in this issue are the facts of the current Russian scene. I would just, briefly, like to pass on a few thoughts from A. Galperin, Honoured Master of Sport, of Tbilisi Dynamo, on "Tempo!" — an attractive word, which he attempts to give definite football connotations:

"When the question concerns music, running or gymnastics," says Galperin, "the concept of 'tempo' gives rise to no doubts. It's a definite quantity of notes, metres or movements occurring in a unit of time, in a second let us say.

"Speaking of tempo in football, it becomes less clear. Of course, it is not the frequency of movements of footballers in one unit of time. Bustling is not tempo!

"Remember what violent tempo clowns develop under the pretence of helping to roll up the carpet. They expend masses of energy twisting, running, falling and . . . interfering. In football we also meet such untidy and unintelligent movement, only it is not so open.

"One team which came to Tbilisi appeared slow and disappointing. The right-half frequently passed the ball to the outside-left, who was in a position far forward and almost level with the penalty area.

"He directed the ball at once to the centre-forward and a dangerous situation was immediately created in the Tbilisi goal. To the spectators, it seemed there was no game going on, the tempo was slow — but in fact, measured by the number of chances created, it was very much faster than is usual!

"It seems to me, then, that by tempo in football we should understand the number of organised, tactical, intelligent attacks occurring within a certain time. That definition doesn't cover everything, but it gives a first approach to the truth . . ."

Galperin followed through towards that truth with examples from the Czecho-Slovak,

Just Fontaine of Reims and France (who talks to WORLD SOCCER on these pages) is seen on the right looking at his left leg after playing his first game for eight months since it was broken

Brazilian and Uruguayan teams, and then concluded :

"The struggle to regain the former superiority of Soviet football is, in the first place, a struggle for the raising of the tempo and consequently the raising of the speed of movement of players on the field.

"Of course, this does not exclude other tasks confronting our football. I am not going to artificially divide and single out the factors making for first-class football."

Mr. Galperin, clearly, would be very much at home on one of those English summer courses at Lilleshall ! Yet one must admire these Russian efforts to deepen our understanding of the game, and to expand its glossary as well as its philosophy.

NO Briton could have looked more completely assimilated to Italian life than John Charles, when I ran across him in the cool elegance of Milan's Palace Hotel.

Bronzed, indeed drawn to a leanness by that Italian sun, he says he has never felt better, "I'm faster off the mark now than I've ever been," he added.

An example of Charles's assimilation came during the Italian League's 4-2 win against the English League, when at one point of the match he went down clutching his leg.

Left-back Don Megson trotted over and asked what was the matter. "Crampo ! Crampo !' yelled Charles, without thinking.

"Get up big fellow, we speak English — remember " cracked Megson tersely.

Charles's popularity in Italy has never been greater. He is certainly more mature and self-possessed than when he left Britain. Partly explained, perhaps, by the size of his personal fortune — mentioned to me in confidence !

Good, too, to see Eddie Firmani again, the South African once with Charlton, but now possessing an Italian passport. Firmani, now with the Inter. club in Milan, continues to show the form there of which, in England one barely thought him capable. He is, said an official, "Playing brilliantly".

IF there is a more pleasant and civilised young footballer than Just Fontaine, I've yet to meet him ! Reims' brilliant goal-scorer explains his catholic personality by saying "My desire in life is not always to kick a football".

Fontaine lives expansively — a summer apartment in Cannes, winter quarters in Reims, records songs and occasionally sings in clubs, and conducts many other profitable side-lines.

He was a restless watcher of Burnley's 2-0 win against Reims in the first leg of their European Cup-tie. Coach Albert Batteux, bringing the player back to fitness after a broken leg last March, had decided against playing him.

"Kopa is lonely when I'm not there," says Fontaine. "He creates openings, and looks to pass the ball to me. He realises I'm not there, and gets depressed.

"We are a two-man scoring partnership, and Reims need us both." That partnership produced, of course, 13 goals for Fontaine and France in the last World Cup. In the last four seasons, Fontaine has twice been leading scorer in France, and twice runner-up.

"I am like England's Bobby Smith," he says, "and can hit the ball hard with both legs and my head. But I often wish I had more class, like Kopa". Fontaine envies the "class", too, of two of his favourite players, Pele of Brazil and Bobby Charlton.

But for personality, he himself would rank as high as any.

Noel Cantwell (seen above in his role as Eire's captain) is now in Manchester United colours. See story below. (Photo: Devlin).

One of the pleasant things about globe-trotting is the number of people you meet and the letters some of them write. On my desk just now is a magnificent postcard, showing the volcanic peaks of Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl — the "Sleeping Warrior and his Princess", as they are known — which dominate Mexico City.

Those volatile Mexicans, whom well-based rumour had it were locked-in at nights during the World Cup in Sweden, are visiting Wembley next May. I only hope the card's sender, Jose Buendia, a young and clever architect, manages to make the trip with them.

I met him in that beautiful University Stadium in Mexico, a ground decorated with huge mosaics by the famous Mexican artist, Diego Rivera — but better remembered by me as being my first personal experience of an earthquake !

Nothing convinced me of what a small world it is than that meeting with Jose. He proved to be a keener Manchester United supporter than any at Old Trafford ! For days he wanted to talk of nothing else, and lavished hospitality on Wilf McGuinness and Bobby Charlton, the United men in the England party.

English newspapers are flown to him, to keep him in touch — and his latest message is that he's expecting United to win the English Cup — the League having seemed to have gone astray ! And the astonishing thing was that he had never seen United play . . .

Jose, and others like him, will not, I feel, have to wait long before the colourful Manchester club is challenging Tottenham again for its old pre-eminence. Whatever has been written or said of them this season, one cannot escape the fact that United, basically, have as fine a playing staff as any in the game.

Matt Busby has been patient, through a spell of poor form, and pleased when his team, irrespective of results reacted with doubled effort. Now he is active in the transfer market, as he always will be when good players are available — which for a long period, they were not.

I congratulated Matt on his signing of the Eire captain, Noel Cantwell. Cantwell is a big footballer, in every sense — accomplished, mature, and serious-minded. He will be an obvious candidate for the club captaincy in the future.

Matt told me, as a sidelight to the Cantwell move, that the idea came to him at Arsenal, when injuries forced him to play Shay Brennan at right back. All season he had been pressing the transfer market for a right-back, without success — and he suddenly realised that Brennan could do the job as well as anyone !

SPORTING CLUB LISBON (Portugal)

SPORTING CLUB LISBON — last year's Portuguese champions. Players include : Lucio, Mendes, Julio, Lino, Hilano, Carralho, Hugo, Fauslino, Fernando, Diego, Senninario.

Manchester United and England left winger **BOBBY CHARLTON** is seen above scoring his side's second goal when England defeated Wales at Wembley in November by 5-2. The Welsh goalkeeper (kneeling) **JACK KELSEY** of Arsenal is powerless to stop the shot. England with their continued use of the 4-2-4 formation made this their fourth straight international win of the current season. (P.A.I.)

HECTIC PERIOD

JACK ROLLIN comments on the English scene

MOST discussed happening in English League football during the past month has been the decision of the Professional Footballers Association (Players' Union) to strike unless agreement was reached with the Football League on four main points. These were on questions affecting a new form of contract, abolition of the maximum wage, payment of a percentage of the transfer fee to the player involved and the setting up of a joint disputes committee to iron out grievances.

By now the possibilities of a strike or any compromise will have been made known, but at all events the outcome is almost certain to make soccer history with far reaching changes that seemed impossible a few years ago likely to become a reality in the near future. Obviously the game in England has reached its crisis peak. The moment for action is here.

At a time when players demand more money and the clubs find it difficult to balance their budgets with a continued fall in attendances, there has been an increase in the number of transfers between some of the apparently more prosperous clubs with some considerable five figure fees involved. Players who have moved include Noel Cantwell, Eire international full-back from West Ham to Manchester United for £27,000, Alex Young and George Thomson centre forward and full back of Hearts to Everton for a combined £50,000 fee, Gerry Baker, St. Mirren centre forward to Manchester City and Albert Scanlon left-winger from Manchester United to Newcastle.

However the biggest fee of all concerned the final settlement of the long dispute between Newcastle and their England-class inside-forward George Eastham who was finally transferred to Arsenal for £47,500. Other star players have expressed the desire to change clubs in a general feeling of unrest and the transfer market is destined to continue to thrive.

But several headquarters have announced that they are considering the planning of large cuts in their playing staffs and there is a movement afoot for the withdrawal of reserve sides to this same end. Many clubs feel they are unable to carry the financial responsibility of running reserve sides at a continued loss in these days of increased expenditure.

Hope that a further deal with the television authorities would bring in extra cash seems doomed to failure once again. Agreement could not be reached after a much smaller figure for coverage had been discussed than was originally mentioned at the beginning of the season.

Though if the game has its problems of finance and structure there are brighter indications in other spheres. The national eleven continues to improve steadily and with the defeat of Wales in the home championship has brought its winning run to four matches this season. A feature has been the scoring power, hitherto absent from England sides of recent years. Moreover the continued use of the 4-2-4 formation has obviously paid dividends. The decision to arrange regular meetings of the players throughout the winter has been welcomed as a progressive step.

English club sides, too, continue to impress. Birmingham City despite their unimpressive position in the League have shown good form in Inter-Cities Fairs matches. Burnley created a fine impression in the European Cup ties against Reims and the visit of Tbilisi Dynamo was dealt with in competent fashion. The Russians sent the Georgian side in place of Moscow Dynamo and only Wolves who drew 5-5 found them a difficult proposition as both Tottenham Hotspurs and Sheffield Wednesday cracked in five each against them.

Both the last two named clubs continued to hold the top two positions in the First Division with Tottenham losing their unbeaten record at the expense of Wednesday. But even with Everton, Burnley and Wolves coming up, Spurs lead is formidable. The other Sheffield side, United in Division Two have found new challengers in Liverpool but Bury and Grimsby Town remain primary aspirants in Division Three. In the Fourth Division Crystal Palace have continued to impress.

Naturally interest in the lower two divisions subsided somewhat at the advent of the first two rounds of the F.A. Cup and Oxford United who until this season played under the name of Headington, emerged as clear-cut candidates in the "giant-killing" role. These matches were well supported in the main while the League Cup continued to struggle through in mid-week in spite of adverse weather conditions and a certain degree of apathy.

A revival of interest greeted the return to the active side of the game of former English internationals Jackie Milburn, Wilf Mannion and Stan Mortensen, all three in non-league circles. Their presence with respectively Yiewsley (Southern League), Earlestown and Lancaster City (both Lancashire Combination) stimulated interest in these areas. One player who returned to the League circle was, however, Trevor Ford the former Welsh international centre forward who had been in Holland following suspension by the Football League. Ford has been playing for Newport County in recent weeks.

Transfer activity is likely to continue as clubs prepare for the serious business of the money-spinning F.A. Cup competition which enters its third round in January with the inclusion of the top clubs in the country. With the worst of the weather still to come and January likely to prove an arduous month, keen interest will centre around the attendance figures at these matches.

SWITZERLAND INVADED!

***WILFRED SCHUHMACHER** outlines the infiltration of German trainers and players into Switzerland which appears to have had a successful outcome*

LET us take a look at the trainers and players of teams in the Swiss National League A. We see that all of them except Servette, Young Fellows Zurich, Grasshoppers and Fribourg have a German on their staff.

Once Englishmen and Hungarians were the players in great demand. Today matters have totally changed.

Albert Sing started it all. In his decade of working in Switzerland he has laid the foundation-stone for the subsequent work of German trainers and players.

For years in the shadow of Grasshoppers Zurich, he first of all developed his Young Boys Berne as serious competitors, in order to take over finally the sole top position. The "Saubluemeli" (dandelions)—so called on account of their yellow strip—succeeded in winning the championships of 1958, 1959 and 1960.

The Swiss are not over keen on training. But Sing, a good psychologist, had success in leading his players to intensive and extensive training. Besides, as he is an excellent tactician, his reasons were the best—to succeed in winning. His own knowledge as a German international with several caps was an important factor, too.

Other clubs had watched his success and grew attentive. German trainers and players became the object of great demand in Switzerland, leading to the "immigration-wave" of 1958-1960, the time of the great victories of Young Boys Berne.

Managers remembered the year 1954, when Germany had won the World Championship. Many Swiss had seen the Germans when they defeated Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary. The German currency at the football exchange had mounted rapidly. So it was quite natural that all German players should be identified with Fritz Walter, Rahn, Schafer, etc., and all trainers with Sepp Herberger.

Last season great surprise was caused by FC Biel. New to the First Division, the team gained second place. Much was owed to "Jupp" Derwall, ex-international of Fortuna Dusseldorf, in this respect.

This year, team number one has been FC Zurich. Their new trainer, Georg Wurzer, during more than a decade with VFB Stuttgart, had led his team to two German championships and cup-victories. The self-willed international Erwin Waldner went with him from Stuttgart to Zurich.

A large invasion has come from Bayern Munich: International Siedl to FC Basle, amateur international Sommerlatt to La-Chaux-de-Fonds, Hahn to FC Luzern, Tochtermann to FC Winterthur, Kuhnert to Lausanne Sports and Lettl to FC Chiasso. Wechselberger (from Duisburg) is to trainer Sing the "Uwe Seeler" of his Young Boys.

Swiss soccer has been revitalised by this German infiltration. German trainers use the WM-System with their teams, so that the spectators do not only see the "Schweizer Riegel", but a new variant of the old fight of both every Sunday.

Switzerland's right-winger Antenen (on the extreme left) scored two goals against Belgium in their recent World Cup meeting. Antenen, who scored twice in his country's 4-2 victory, is seen in a tussle with Belgium's centre-half Lejeune.

"England, I think, still produces more naturally gifted footballers than any other country, but too many of them remain unpolished diamonds.

Lack of incentive could well be the reason."—SO SAYS ALFREDO DI STEFANO

187 *superb photos!*

the world's greatest centre forward, in a controversial article on the structure of the British game.

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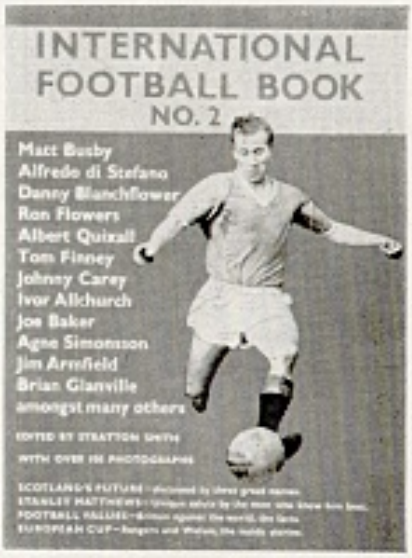

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Without the pure skills . . . nothing.

AGNE SIMONSSON
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Stop neglecting the Ball Player.

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GORDON JEFFERY analyses some international club results an

INTERNATIONAL CLUB F

FOR a week of evenings I have been surrounded by scraps of paper — on them are the results of about two-hundred - and - fifty international club matches played in Europe during the period of the English "close" season.

"Close" means exactly that in England but not in Europe generally. When the English League programmes are finished the game continues — on a smaller scale of course — in most continental countries. Sometimes with internal regional competitions but with a large number of "friendly" matches often against foreign clubs.

For several years English clubs have taken advantage of this situation to wind-up their own seasons with a foreign tour. Nowadays the number of clubs doing this increases every year and many, I think wisely, now play matches abroad immediately **before** the English League season opens — obviously a more satisfactory way of assessing players and of providing an adequate test for the team, than the usual trial matches with teams composed wholly of their own players.

I limited my collection of results to matches played during the English close season — all the results of English clubs are therefore "away" fixtures; and confined it to matches between other European clubs in Europe played on the ground of one of the clubs. Matches on neutral grounds (like the one played between Sunderland and Cardiff in Switzerland, and in tournaments like the ones held in Cadiz and Paris) are "out", as are matches against non-European clubs touring Europe—although the story of the Brazilian club, Santos, tour of Europe would be worth telling.

The overall record of the twelve countries whose clubs featured most in my survey reads as follows:

		Home				Away			Percentages		
	P	W	D	L	W	D	L	Home	Away	Total
Austria	7	3	1	1	0	1	1	70.0	25.0	57.1
Belgium	10	3	0	1	2	0	4	75.0	33.3	50.0
Denmark	7	2	1	2	1	0	1	50.0	50.0	50.0
England	49	-	-	-	24	8	17	-	57.1	57.1
France	68	15	6	14	7	5	21	51.4	28.8	40.4
W. Germany	94	27	11	18	11	3	24	58.0	32.9	47.9
Italy	54	17	5	3	7	8	14	78.0	37.9	56.5
Netherlands	31	8	1	7	2	4	9	53.1	26.7	40.3
Spain	19	7	1	0	9	0	2	93.8	81.8	86.8
Switzerland	30	8	4	9	0	3	6	47.6	16.7	38.3
U.S.S.R.	15	8	3	2	1	1	0	73.1	75.0	73.3
Yugoslavia	15	4	1	2	3	0	5	64.3	37.5	50.0

The good record of the English clubs "on tour" is worth examining in more detail. Their 57.1 percentage of possible points should be directly compared with the "away" column of other countries. Only Spain and the U.S.S.R. have a higher percentage whilst most countries fall a long way behind. Even in the overall table, where the more favourable "home" conditions uplift percentages generally, only these two countries stay in front, Austria are equal and Italy slightly behind.

The English record is the more encouraging when it is appreciated that sixteen different clubs were involved in the matches under review — and four of them were Second Division and one (Port Vale) Third Division clubs. Their results can therefore be regarded as far more representative of English League football as a whole than the Spanish results that are largely those of their "big two", Real Madrid and Barcelona.

Port Vale, incidentally, were amongst the most travelled and successful of the English "tourists" with impressive victories to their credit in Czechoslovakia. And if it is accepted that they did not play against the leading Czech club sides the same cannot be said of Luton who toured the same country. Despite their disappointing F.L. season they were able to defeat both the reigning champions, Spartak Kralove, and the past champions, Bratislava.

Probably the most pleasing aspect of the performances by English clubs as a whole was the number of goals they scored — 129 in 49 matches, or an average of 2.63 a match, represents positive, attacking football. It can be compared very favourably, for example, with the best scoring performances in the four English Division last season — Wolves 2.52 in the 1st Division; Cardiff, Charlton, Liverpool and Middlesbrough all 2.14 in the 2nd; Southampton 2.3 in the 3rd and Notts County 2.33 in the 4th.

English clubs played more matches in West Germany than in any other single country and more than one-third of the total number of matches I have been considering involved West German clubs.

There are at least two obvious reasons for this. There is no national First Division in West German football — not yet at any rate — but four regional First Divisions and a single league (in Berlin) of equal importance. (The national champions emerge from a final league competition of the leading clubs from each of these five competitions). All of which means that there are a greater number of clubs of comparable merit in West Germany than in other countries and more therefore eager to visit or to receive foreign club sides.

The second reason is the geographical position of W. Germany with Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany (although these twain rarely meet) all within easy reach.

The West German clubs are useful as an indication of relative standards because of this volume of matches played and because of the variety of countries involved.

The balance sheet of the 94 matches breaks down in this fashion:

	Home			Away			Percentages	
	W	D	L	W	D	L	German	Opponents
v. Austria	1	1	0	1	1	3	42.9	57.1
v. Belgium	4	0	2	1	0	0	71.4	28.6
v. Bulgaria	-	-	-	1	0	1	50.0	50.0
v. Denmark	1	0	1	1	1	2	41.7	58.3
v. England	3	3	4	-	-	-	45.0	55.0
v. France	1	2	2	2	0	3	40.0	60.0
v. Hungary	0	0	1	-	-	-	0.0	100.0
v. Italy	1	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	50.0
v. Luxembourg	1	0	0	-	-	-	100.0	0.0
v. Netherlands	7	3	1	3	0	6	57.5	42.5
v. Spain	0	0	4	0	0	1	0.0	100.0
v. Switzerland	4	1	0	2	0	1	81.3	18.7
v. U.S.S.R.	0	1	1	0	1	4	14.3	85.7
v. Yugoslavia	4	0	2	0	0	2	50.0	50.0

Interest lies in how clubs from other countries fared **against** the West German clubs rather than the other way round and the final column in the above table is the important one. From it — and my previous overall table — some sort of pattern of relativity does emerge.

The difficulty however of balancing home and away performances remains. England are the country most concerned and if other countries were confined to away fixtures as were the English clubs, Austria's percentage would drop to 25.0, the Netherlands to 22.7, Denmark's to 50.0, Switzerland to 10.0 and Yugoslavia's to 33.3. France and Spain would stay the same and Belgium's improve to 33.3. But

The author of this article rates Spanish clubs below Italy on international performances over a recent period. Below, Suarez (Barcelona) gets in his shot before Vidal (Real Madrid) can intercept. Villaverde (Barcelona) is on the extreme right.

d suggests

RATINGS

the smaller number of matches played makes the amended percentages less reliable as measures of form.

There were, however, two close season competitions where a direct comparison of the relative strengths of clubs in two or more countries is possible.

The more complete of these was the series of matches played on a home-and-away basis between French and Italian First and Second Division clubs. A few clubs missed the series —Nice engaged in the New York Soccer League and Internationale touring the Soviet Union for example — but nine First and seven Second Division clubs of each country took part and, as far as was possible, were matched on a position to position basis. Thus the French champions, Reims, played against the Italian champions, Juventus. The overall result was an emphatic victory for the Italians:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
France	32	8	7	17	57	67	23
Italy	32	17	7	8	67	57	41

If confined to the results of the encounters between the First Division clubs, the tally is even more remarkably in favour of the Italians:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
France	18	2	4	12	32	48	8
Italy	18	12	4	2	48	32	28

The second of the competitions was that for the Mitropa Cup but before looking at that result, reference should be made to the away matches played by the four Scottish and four English clubs against eight French clubs in their smaller series of "friendship" matches.

In these matches, Motherwell and Clyde won at Toulouse and Lens, Dundee drew at Valenciennes and Glasgow Celtic lost at Sedan to make a Scottish record of 2 wins, 1 draw and 1 defeat; whilst Newcastle (8th in the First Division) beat the Racing Club of Paris (3rd in the French First Division), Bolton (6th) drew with Le Havre (7th), and our Second Division representatives, Liverpool (3rd) and Middlesbrough (5th) both beat their French counterparts Nantes (8th) and Lille (11th) for a fine English record of 3 wins, 1 draw and nil defeats.

The Mitropa, or Central European Cup, one of the oldest and most famous of international club competitions, has been pushed into the background in recent seasons by the success of the European Champions Cup competition. Perhaps this was why the scope of the Mitropa Cup competition was extended this year.

Five nations took part — Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia and Austria — and the number of clubs taking part was increased to six from each country. Thirty matches were played and the final table read:

	P	W	D	L	Pts.
Hungary	12	8	1	3	17
Yugoslavia	12	7	1	4	15
Czechoslovakia	12	6	1	5	13
Italy	12	4	0	8	8
Austria	12	3	1	8	7

The surprise is the poor showing of the Italian clubs. The Italians seek to explain this away by pleading that only Florence (Fiorentina) of their leading clubs took part — Juventus, Milan and Inter being "otherwise engaged" — whereas Hungary, for example, had their three leading clubs, Ujpest, Ferencvaros and Vasas, in the field. The defeat of Florence by Ujpest scarcely helps the argument however.

Certainly the same excuse cannot be put forward on behalf of Austria whose representative clubs included Austria F.C., their Cup-winners, and Sportklub, Linz and Wiener.

Veteran French international and skipper of Racing Club de Paris, Marche (above) prepares to lead his club out in the return Friendship Cup tie against Newcastle. Behind him: Bodin, Quedec and Marcel.

But the Italian performance in the Mitropa Cup regarded beside that of their Second Division clubs against France (when despite the trouncings their First Division clubs received, the French had slightly the better of the argument) suggests that there is a sharp decline in the standard of play below the level of their top half-a-dozen or so clubs.

By what yardstick can the standard of football be measured in different countries? By the performances of the national eleven? Of the champion club — the European Cup representative? Of the First Division clubs? Of all the senior League clubs?

To some extent all those categories are related but much less so in those countries, Spain in particular and Italy, where, by importing foreign players and admitting others of conveniently variable nationality, a few clubs have skimmed all the cream.

The excellent Spanish club performances shown in the results I have been surveying rest upon the indiputable brilliance of Real Madrid and Barcelona. There is little evidence to suggest that even Spanish First Division clubs **as a whole** are better than the English and once below the First Division the honours would be wholly English.

Somewhat similarly, emphatic though the victory of the Italian First Division clubs over the French was, the Mitropa Cup and the Italian-French Second Division results suggest that it would be extremely unlikely that Italy could field 92 club sides of anything like a comparable standard with our Football League clubs.

Probably the one country who could approach the nation-wide coverage of football with a standard comparable to that of England is West Germany. But it must be admitted that, with both England and West Germany, the number of clubs of a not widely different standard of play and the dispersing of the most talented players over many clubs, means a top standard below that of the few clubs in a number of other countries. The tendency unfortunately is to level down rather than to level up.

The Editor of 'Soccer Star' reveals a growing trend in international football

Maintaining possession of the ball is Schiaffino (Uruguay) and three 1954 World Cup Austrian opponents are baffled.

THREE GAMES IN ONE IS FASHIONABLE

FOOTBALL matches, perhaps more so than many other sporting events, often suffer from a surfeit of time. By virtue of the fact that a game is predestined to last ninety-minutes, irrespective of the comparable strengths of the competing teams, it can quickly be reduced to a negative dullness.

When one of the teams reaches an unassailable position, it invariably loses that sense of urgency so prominent in the opening stages. Similarly, when the opponents feel the situation has turned irretrievably against them, courage and determination sometimes drains visibly from their muscles. When, at any time during such a match, footballers become fatalists, then the last dregs of atmosphere and interest evaporate.

This form of negative football has become fashionable all over the world, a direct result, without doubt, of the growing habit of many teams to take things easy once they have a comfortable lead.

It was tried, with so much shattering success, by the Hungarians against England at Wembley in 1953. During the last twenty minutes, the Hungarians maintained possession of the ball in defence with a series of man-to-man passing movements, prettily performed, but with pointless effect other than to control the result to its obvious destiny.

If that was the first time such "freewheel" football had been seen by the English, they have painfully observed it many times since from a host of visiting foreign sides.

Most recent example would be the visit of Real Madrid to Manchester United last October. United, thin shadows of their former selves, looked to be more in the game than their opponents, and indeed, it would be true to say that they covered much more territory in the ninety-minutes. In the comfort of a two-goal advantage, Madrid contented themselves with close passing, a tactic which required Manchester to run in to try to dispossess.

To the thousands present and the additional millions watching through television, this game was by no means drab as a spectacle, nevertheless the result was never once in doubt and Madrid did not exert themselves beyond that which was absolutely necessary in this goodwill friendly.

It was but a clever example of what I insist has become fashionable in modern international football.

Millions more, through Europe's television link were able to see a most devastating sample of this "freewheel" style, when Brazil defeated Sweden 5-2 in the 1958 World Cup Final in Stockholm.

The pattern of events has since revealed that the Swedes offered their dynamic performances during the qualifying rounds, whilst the Brazilians apparently reserved their class for this final showpiece. Stung by a fourth-minute goal from Nils Liedholm, Brazil, in typical temperamental manner, proceeded to thumbscrew the host nation into submission. By half-time the die was cast. Brazil surged ahead and then, when the outcome was obvious, fell back to a period of teasing man-to-man ball pushing and rarely entered the Sweden goal-mouth.

Like proud peacocks, they displayed their utter mastery of the situation with a tongue-in-cheek performance of negative — often tantalisingly so — football. Such relaxation always involves risks. Sweden managed to break through their confident opponents with a goal, but this, in turn, served only to transform Brazil to their former tiger aggressiveness, and they raided mercilessly adding a fifth.

More recently, it has been noticeable that England has been making an effort to adopt the three basic principles of such an approach: (i) early all-out attack for quick goal, (ii) if a healthy lead has been established, a period of "contentment", (iii) consolidation or final attack to put the issue beyond doubt.

This, together with the acceptance of the 4-2-4 formation, appears to be working. Against Wales at Wembley, England's utter domination reduced the match to the dreariness which so often becomes the result. Wales had long despaired; England, more comfortable than they had been for many a year, were content to deny their opponents the right of possession.

Many English League clubs have, in the past, enjoyed a certain amount of success with their endless bull-dozing onslaughts for almost the whole of the ninety minutes. Unelegant and clumsy it might have been, but it produced the required results: two winning points. Yet it is significant that these same clubs are not now deriving prolonged benefit from such tactics. They have been confounded by hitherto more fragile opponents who have adopted preconsidered counter-measures.

Rightly or wrongly, England, it seems, has decided to play the rest of the world at its own modern game. She has discarded her previous doggedness to attempt to maintain ninety-minutes of all-out sustained effort when it was obvious she did not possess young men of sufficient stamina.

It look as if England plans to thrust and parry only when absolutely necessary, even at the risk of introducing a period of negative play (or, if you like, contentment before a final burst). The temperament of her players is such that she could easily become the masters of this not altogether spectacular but nonetheless sufficient trend.

SCOTTISH REVIEW by RAY FOOTMAN

Tough tasks for McColl

SCOTLAND'S new team manager, Ian McColl, had a grand start to his long term objective — the 1962 World Cup tournament in Chile, when the national eleven beat Northern Ireland 5-2 at Hampden Park last month. Encouraging though the score was, it was clear there are many problems facing the selectors.

Two of the new caps in the side, left-half Jim Baxter (Rangers) and Jack Plenderleith (Manchester City) were successful, but Ralph Brand, Rangers' inside-left, disappointed.

Baxter proved himself the complete wing-half in every way. Strong to the tackle and thoughtful in his distribution, he seems set for a long spell wearing the blue jersey of Scotland. Plenderleith did enough to justify his selection. He outplayed Billy McAdams, and should earn more caps.

Having argued for the inclusion of Denis Law, I was delighted by his brilliant display. He did everything asked of him, and, like Baxter looks like becoming a regular. As I wrote before the game, I have never liked the idea of playing George Herd on the right-wing and after the match against Northern Ireland I do not think the selectors will play him there again.

As an inside-forward he has few peers in Scotland and that is where I would like to see him, at inside-right with Fulham's Graham Leggat on the wing.

This would mean Law being displaced, but such a natural footballer, and a two-footed one, can play in any inside-forward position. With Alex Young, now with Everton, out of form, Law could take over the centre-forward spot and I think it high time Partick's Dave Hilley or Dundee's Alan Cousin were given a cap while Tottenham's John White is in great form.

Back in Form

Young could well be back in goal-scoring form by the time the next international comes round, but I am beginning to think he is like Ian St. John, great in League football, but somehow loses something when playing in Scotland's team.

Fans will long argue about Dave Mackay, the Tottenham wing-half. He plays left-half for his club, and right-half for Scotland, and you either love him or hate him.

His critics say he tries to be another forward, leaving gaps in the defence. I agree Dave never misses a chance to take the ball upfield, but he is rarely guilty of leaving a gap. One of the hardest workers in the game in Britain, I think he is a "must" for the Scottish side.

There are no query marks against the defence. Goal-keeper Lawrie Leslie was always safe and competent in his handling. Full backs Duncan Mackay and Eric Caldow pick themselves. It is a long time since we had such a solid looking rearguard. Outside-left Wilson also pleased, linking up well with club-mates, Baxter and Brand.

Ian McColl expressed himself well satisfied with the first performance of the National team since he became manager and it is good to see the selectors giving the job to a man who is still a registered player. He had a great career as a wing-half, winning 14 caps and was for a long time an outstanding player with Rangers.

His last appearance in senior football was in last season's Scottish Cup final when he helped Rangers to beat Kilmarnock 2-0, and this season has been playing for the reserves. Thirty-five-year-old McColl was a surprise choice over Matt Busby, Les McDowall (Manchester City) and Rangers' manager Scot Symon, but I think that before long he will prove a wise choice and it may be a good thing to have a manager who is not burdened with the cares of running his club side — the reason which caused the resignation of Andy Beattie.

Although Rangers are again making the pace in Division 1, there is a long way to go before another championship flag is flying over Ibrox Park. I still think Kilmarnock will be in at the finish.

After a poor start Hibernian have picked up well. They lost their first seven League matches — their worst start ever, but I think they will steer clear of relegation.

Although only halfway through the programme the outlook for St. Mirren is not too bright.

New blood is badly needed, and the absence of Gerry Baker, now with Manchester City, could prove a serious loss. The Saints signing to replace him, Billy Hume, from Birmingham City, has filled the bill well, but they badly need an inside-forward who can graft.

OLYMPIC GAMES FOR THE DEAF

THE Olympic Games for the deaf are to be held in Finland at Helsinki in 1961. In the football section three teams have already qualified for the finals: Yugoslavia, Argentina and Finland.

Results are also to hand of the preliminary round matches in which Great Britain, Belgium and Italy succeeded against France, Germany and Austria respectively.

Home and away ties are given with the first mentioned team's scores first in each instance: France v. Great Britain (2-1, 1-4); Germany v. Belgium (2-3, 2-2); Italy v. Austria (4-2, 4-2).

At the moment results are awaited in two other ties between Rumania and Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria beat Rumania 2-1 in the first game while Czechoslovakia hold a 3-0 advantage in their first leg with Hungary.

These barely publicised facts indicate that the spirit of the Olympics is carried on into all walks of life and provide eager and worthwhile international competition for people who have admirably overcome physical handicaps.

Motherwell inside-left Hunter turns away after having scored his side's second goal against Bilbao of Spain during their April, 1960, friendly match at Fir Park.

A CLOSE FINISH THIS TIME?

Nth. IRELAND . . . by COLM DELVIN

IN recent years forecasting the eventual winners of the Irish League was not a particularly hazardous assignment. Linfield or Glenavon with Glentoran as possibles and you wouldn't be far wrong. The first two clubs have between them been successful six times in the last seven seasons.

This year, however, there can be little doubt that there has been a general levelling out at the top and supporters of at least six clubs are full of hope that they will see their team taking part in the 1961 European Cup as Irish League champions.

Lurgan fans will doubtless claim that after their fine record in the City Cup Glenavon must be firm favourites to retain the championship. I believe that Glenavon will certainly be in close attendance at the finish, but for reasons which I will give, I have not the same confidence in them as I had last season.

Last year Glenavon finished with 35 points from 22 games losing only four matches and conceding only 28 goals. Their defence this season has let in — in City Cup matches alone — almost that same total in exactly half the number of matches. A partial explanation of this is that they have lost goalkeeper Jack McClelland and left-back Fred Clarke to Arsenal and most of Jimmy McAlinden's outstanding youngsters are forwards. Roy Rea is certainly a capable and experienced goalkeeper but has been rather prone to injury lately and I just cannot see the reserve team, who have won only five out of fifteen "B" division matches providing the necessary reserves to carry Glenavon through a long and tough league programme.

Lately Linfield have shown signs of recovering from the loss of Jackie Milburn and fans have welcomed a return of the traditional Linfield fighting spirit. Still, although the team is weak in certain departments their reserve side is playing well at the moment and the directors are making enquiries in Scotland in the hope of securing a couple of forwards. Should they be successful in obtaining at least one scoring inside or centre forward I believe they will finish in front of Glenavon.

A few weeks ago I would have named Glentoran as my choice with a lot more confidence than at present. The reason being the departure of Tommy Briggs. This must have at least a temporary unsettling effect on the team, for Briggs was a popular and efficient manager. Nevertheless if the East End side can get down to it early on, they would still be my choice for they are a strong forceful side who will be at their best when the grounds get heavier and Scotsman Japp has added a lot of punch to the attack.

A team which I think could be the surprise packet of the competition is Ballymena United. Since the advent of Geoff Twentyman they have been playing attractive football unfortunately they have the habit of losing matches to some of the weaker sides and so dropping valuable points. If they could curb this tendency I would rate them strong challengers for the title.

Speaking of attractive football one immediately thinks of Distillery. Their youthful forward line can send the supporters into raptures at times—but once they enter the penalty area they just break down. Often this season I have seen them dominate a game for most of the ninety minutes and fail to score. Furthermore, I doubt if they will finish the season without losing some of their young players to cross channel clubs.

North and South Link?

EIRE . . . by TOM MULDOWNEY

STANDING on the threshold of a new year, the second of the searching 60's, the burning question on the lips of every soccer minded person in the Emerald Isle concerns 'Unity in Irish Football'.

Since the split occurred many years ago, the Football Association of Ireland (Eire) and the Irish Football Association (Nth. Ireland) have gone their separate ways. Very little effort has been made to heal the breach, and with each passing year, it becomes increasingly difficult to imagine that at one time Ireland had only one Football Association.

The people really anxious to see unity between the two Associations, are the long suffering paying customers. Fed on a weekly diet of football mediocrity, which of late has descended to sheer boredom, the time is fast approaching when rust covered turnstiles, and deserted terraces, will be familiar sights on grounds throughout the country.

At the moment most clubs are hard-up. The black cloud of bankruptcy is overhead, and with the fans staying away, there is no sign of a silver lining! Soccer North and South is facing an economic crisis.

A revival of an Inter-City Cup competition embracing teams from both Associations, which proved popular during the war years is being mooted.

Personalities, North of the Border, like Jackie Milburn, who recently returned home, after three years with Linfield, and Portadown's popular Manager Gibby McKenzie, have come out in favour of an All Ireland Cup Competition as the only means of bringing back the missing masses. Down South unofficial comment is in similar vein. Eire League Chairman Austin Byrne is reported to have said: "the sooner the better for football North and South". Ronnie Cusack, Chairman of Limerick, thinks "Unity between the North and South is essential if Irish soccer is to survive". Charlie Courtney, Sligo Rovers, believes; an All Ireland Cup would be the ideal solution.

End of the season competitions are, I feel, nothing more than gimmicks. Some of them are successful, in so far as, they bring in badly needed revenue to clubs struggling for survival. But they are not the answer to the problems facing football in the land of the shamrock.

There is only one solution. The amalgamation of both sides. The birth of one Irish Football Association, controlling the game in the thirty-two counties. That is the way it is in rugby, why not soccer?

Goodwill on both sides, plus the indisputable fact, that they need each other to survive, may bring the two Associations together. Should this happen, Irish fans would rejoice. They could then enjoy the blood and thunder battle for Cup and League, and the fight to stave off relegation.

Grounds from Windsor Park to the Mardyke, would overflow, and Irish football prosperity would be assured.

Let us then make a New Year wish; Put on the clock, move forward the calendar and visualise this team representing Ireland.

Gregg (Manchester United); Keith (Newcastle), Cantwell (Manchester United); Blanchflower (Spurs), Hurley (Sunderland), McGrath (Blackburn Rovers); Fagan (Derby Co.), McIlroy (Burnley), McAdams (Bolton), Cummins (Luton), McParland (Aston Villa).

And how the fans would relish a league set up like this:

Division 1. Glenavon, Glentoran, Ballymena, Portadown, Ards, Linfield, Waterford, Cork Celtic, Shamrock Rovers, Shelbourne, St. Patricks Ath. Limerick. **Division 2.** Distillery, Crusaders, Derry, Coleraine, Cliftonville, Bangor, Sligo Rovers, Cork Hibs, Bohemians, Dundalk, Transport, Drumcondra.

Charlie Hurley pictured left in his Sunderland team colours, joined the north-east of England club from Millwall. An experienced Eire international he is twenty-four-years of age.

Jersey of the future

A soccer jersey of revolutionary design has been manufactured by the English sports equipment firm of Fred Hurtley and Son. It eliminates shoulder seams (the weakest part of the normal jersey). The sleeves and top portion of the jersey is in one piece from cuff to cuff, and a new-style collar has been introduced which does away with buttons, button-holes, etc. It has already been tagged the jersey of the future because of its almost indestructible make-up.

The new jersey is limitless in design and colour combinations. It can have a striped top, plain bottom and two-colour effect.

Schiaffino (right) watches as Bolivian defenders Acha (2) and Valencia (5) find themselves in difficulties. Bustamente comes in to aid his harrassed colleagues in this 1950 World Cup game which Uruguay won 8-0, Schiaffino scoring four goals.

HIGH ALTITUDE FOOTBALL

Report from one of the lesser known South American countries—Bolivia

BOLIVIA is a country rather more removed from the limelight of the world, even in the blazing glare of enterprising South American soccer. It is the fifth largest country in this continent and in common with several of its less flourishing neighbours is some three-fifths underdeveloped.

Half of the population of three millions is Indian and a high proportion of them live in the more sparsely populated areas.

Soccer has been recognised for thirty-five years which makes Bolivia one of the younger soccer outposts. As you might expect from inhabitants descended from the Incas, they have an inborn sense of reticence and news at club and international levels is difficult to ascertain.

In spite of this shyness the country has not been slow to enter the important competitions that its geographical position allows. There are about 560 clubs running 1,600 teams with a registered 35,000 amateurs and 280 referees. There is no official professionalism, nevertheless 150 players are on a professional basis with their clubs.

The Bolivian season stretches between March and October each year and their are four divisions in the top league. The present champions are Wilsterman Cochabamba. Characteristically from an unpretentious race concerned mostly with mining tin and allied ores, the national colours are simple : white shirts and black shorts.

In 1930 Bolivia entered the World Cup tournament in nearby Montevideo. Their efforts were not expected to be considerable in view of Bolivia's comparative youth to the game itself, yet in spite of losing both their games to Brazil and Yugoslavia by four clear goals, this seemingly unimpressive performance might well have been improved had not injury hit them in their first match.

They were holding Yugoslavia 0-0 at half time when they lost their right winger Gumersindo Gomez with a broken leg. The Slavs were able to ram in four goals in the second half without reply.

Twenty years later when the competition was held in Rio, Bolivia had the misfortune to be drawn against the eventual winners Uruguay who hammered them 8-0 in their only encounter.

In the South American Championships, Bolivia have never impressed, sometimes they have been forced to withdraw for financial reasons. They first entered in 1926 in Santiago and finished bottom, though not unexpectedly since it was only a year after their association had been formed. They fared no better in Lima the next year. Bolivia did not enter again until the unofficial 1945 championships in Santiago when they had the satisfaction of finishing above Ecuador. The advent of Colombia in 1947 enabled Bolivia to finish bottom but one.

In Rio in 1949 Bolivia finished incredibly, ahead of Uruguay and others. Yet a year later they were to lose disastrously to Uruguay in the World Cup. Four years later they were one removed from the bottom; Ecuador again occupying last place. Not until 1959 did Bolivia enter again. This last official competition in Buenos Aires saw Bolivia only managing to secure a goalless draw with Peru for all their efforts.

The 1961 championship was due to be held in La Paz the capital but the Bolivian football authorities decided that they would be unable to undertake the organisation of the competition which will now be held in Bogota, Colombia. Nevertheless the gesture was appreciated.

Without any disrespect on the part of the other South American countries there must have been general relief at the decision as La Paz is some 12,000 feet above sea level. Visiting teams are severely handicapped and accordingly the Bolivians have succeeded in maintaining a useful home record.

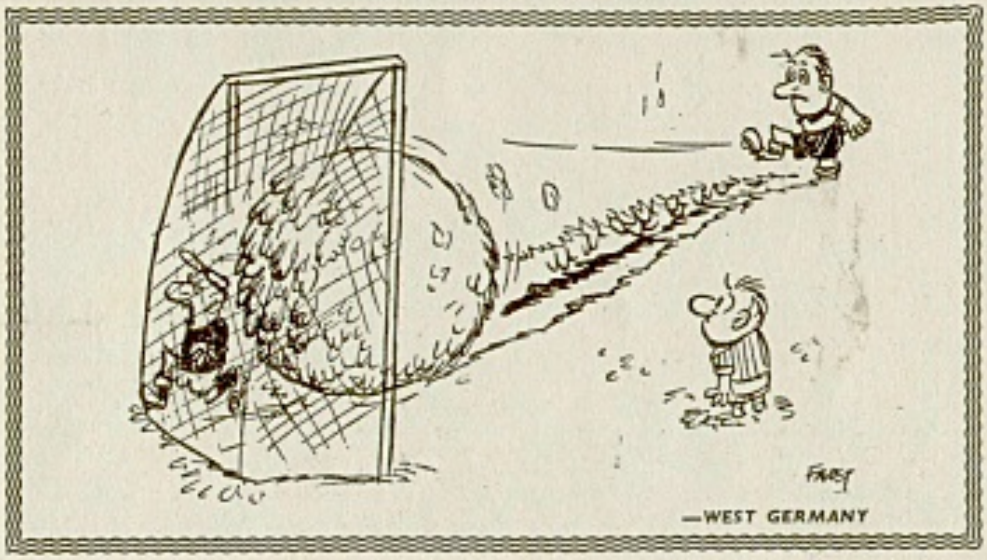
For example before Argentina played there in October, 1957, during a preliminary round of the World Cup they appealed to FIFA to allow them to use three substitutes because of the altitude. Naturally permission was refused and Argentina lost 2-0.

If this holds good for the visitors to Bolivia, then the locals can rightly claim disadvantage too, when they journey to play in other countries. Their lack of success is probably due in part to this reason as well as the limited range from which to select their players.

Even the Bolivian Games, which have been held at irregular intervals over the past twenty years, have been dominated not by Bolivia, but Peru. The Chaco-Cup has proved more successful for Bolivia. For example they defeated Paraguay 2-1 after a 3-3 draw to win the trophy in 1957.

It seems unlikely that the 1962 World Cup finals in Chile will see the Bolivian team competing. In the Group draw they have been paired against Uruguay and appear almost certain to be eliminated, unless they succeed in repeating form of the 1949 South American Championship.

However, with the popular present day theory that soccer will only flourish in the poorer countries and South America as a whole seems likely to hold the initiative in the game for many years hence, then Bolivia may one day become as famous as her more illustrious neighbours Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay when the untapped resources of three fifths of the country are fully developed.



THE RUSSIANS IN ACCRA

Moscow Dynamo who were due to tour England in November until they were replaced by Tbilisi Dynamo recently played their first match in the new state of Ghana. Before an enthusiastic crowd of 30,000 which included the President of Ghana, Mr. Nkrumah, Moscow Dynamo drew 0-0 with the national team of Ghana, Black Star. Played on a sunbaked pitch in Accra an entertaining match spotlighted the rise by Ghana in the world of football.

ERIC BATTY ON **THE**

WHILE work is at present being undertaken in Santiago to increase the capacity of the Estadio Nacional to accommodate 100,000, matches all over the world are being played in the qualifying rounds. Several teams have withdrawn without even playing one match (Canada, Indonesia and Egypt), and for the rest, the road to Chile is fraught with danger. One poor performance can so easily mean the end of the dream that will enable them take one of the fourteen available places for the final rounds which start on May 30, 1962.

Two countries are already through, Chile the hosts and Brazil the World champions. For the others it is a question of fighting against sudden death in accordance with the formula drawn up by F.I.F.A. All the matches in the Asian, African and North and Central American groups must be played off by June 30, 1961, for the winners in these areas have then to play their matches in the European and South American qualifying groups, which must all be settled by December 31, 1961.

Now we come to the most interesting part — who can we expect to see in Chile? Straight away there seem to be several near certainties. Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Paraguay are all in this category and with Chile and Brazil making the South American representation up to six out of sixteen, it will be clear that the European countries are in for a tough time.

Frankly I cannot see the final outcome being anything but another victory for South America, although at this stage it is quite impossible to venture more than a guess as to who will hold the Jules Rimet trophy in July, 1962.

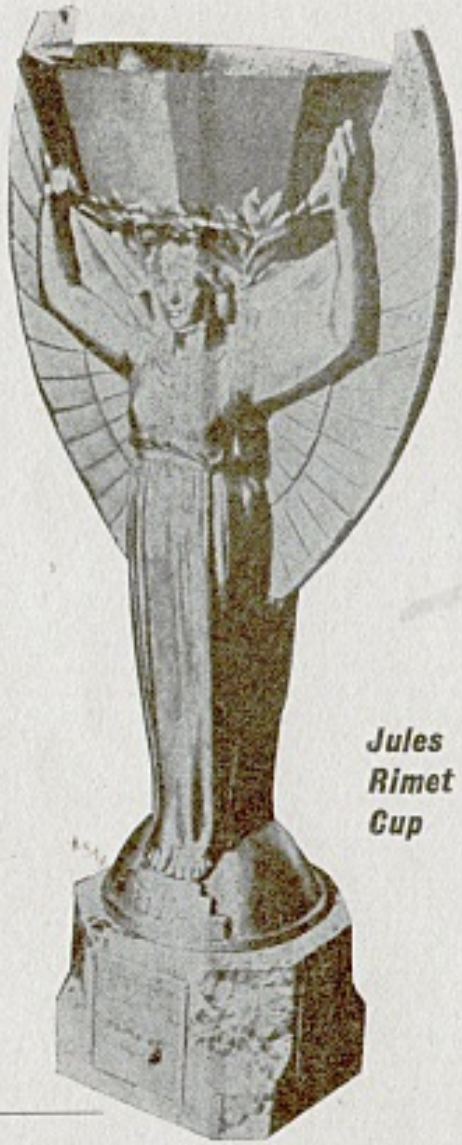
Several of the European Qualification groups appear quite clear cut. Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, England, Russia and West Germany should all qualify without undue difficulty, but in one or two groups there are all kinds of possibilities.

Group 8 is an intriguing one, where all three teams appear in with a chance. Czechoslovakia, Scotland and Eire will probably all win their two home matches, and consequently all be beaten away from home. The issue there will probably be determined by goal average. The Czechs seldom score away from home nowadays and this will be a big consolation for Scotland who I feel are the most likely winners of this section.

In Hungary's group there might well be a surprise. Most people have come to look upon the Hungarians as formidable opponents, but in recent years they have failed to impress me. Neither of their opponents Holland or East Germany seem at all likely to win in Budapest, but by the same token I feel that each of them could beat Hungary in their return games. Very likely the results of the matches between Holland

King Gustav of Sweden shares a joke with Brazilian right half Zito after the 1958 World Cup final at the Rasunda Stadion, Stockholm.

ROAD TO CHILE



Jules Rimet Cup

EUROPE

Group I
(Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland)
Sweden 2 Belgium 0
Belgium 2 Switzerland 4

Group II
(France, Bulgaria, Finland)
Finland 1 France 2

Group III
(West Germany, Ireland, Greece)
Ireland 3 West Germany 4
Greece 0 West Germany 3

Group IV
(Hungary, Holland, East Germany)

Group V
(Russia, Turkey, Norway)

Group VI
(England, Portugal, Luxembourg)
Luxembourg 0 England 9

Group VII
(Italy, Rumania and winners of Near East Zone)

Group VIII
(Czechoslovakia, Scotland, Eire)

Group IX
(Spain, Wales and winners of African Zone)

Group X
(Yugoslavia, Poland and winners of Asian Zone)

NEAR EAST ZONE

(Cyprus, Israel—winners to meet Ethiopia)
Cyprus 1 Israel 1

ASIAN ZONE

(South Korea, Japan, Indonesia. Indonesia withdrew)
South Korea 2 Japan 1

SOUTH AMERICA

Group I
(Argentina, Ecuador)

Group II
(Uruguay, Bolivia)

Group III
(Peru, Colombia)

Group IV
(Paraguay and winners of Central and North American Zone)

AFRICAN ZONE

(a) (Sudan, Egypt. Egypt withdrew)
(b) (Morocco, Tunisia)
Morocco 2 Tunisia 1
Tunisia 2 Morocco 1
(c) (Ghana, Nigeria)
Ghana 4 Nigeria 1
Nigeria 2 Ghana 2
(winners of (a), (b) and (c) to play-off)

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

(a) (Mexico, United States, Canada. Canada withdrew)
United States 3 Mexico 3
Mexico 3 United States 0
(b) (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)
Honduras 2 Costa Rica 1
Costa Rica 5 Honduras 0
Honduras 1 Guatemala 1
Guatemala 4 Costa Rica 4
(c) (Surinam, Dutch Antilles)
Surinam 1 Antilles 2
(winners of (a), (b) and (c) to play-off)

and East Germany will settle the matter, for if these four points are shared then the Hungarians will probably qualify.

The struggle between France and Bulgaria will be one of the most interesting in the qualifying stage. France were beaten 1-0 when last they went to Sofia, but their recent form has been terribly disappointing. At the same time the Bulgarians are among the most unreliable of teams and are particularly susceptible away from home. Finland appear to have little chance, but either France or Bulgaria could get through. The issue is wide open.

This leaves only group I in which Sweden, Belgium and Switzerland compete. The Swedes already have a good start with a 2-0 win over Belgium behind them, but both the Swiss and the Belgians are much improved of late. The Swedes have asked the Italian clubs who employ their stars that helped them in the last series to release them again, but this time their appeal has been turned down. Much now depends on whether Simonsson (Real Madrid) Borjesson (Barcelona) and Jonsson (Elche), can all be reclaimed.

As amateurs, the Swedes have suffered from the poaching of big money foreign clubs to a far greater extent than any other country in Europe. At normal times this liability does not seem to affect their strength, but in a tournament of this class, they cannot hope to be successful without players like Hamrin, Lindskog, Selmosson, Jonsson and Simonsson.

An original entry of 56 countries sounds considerable but in fact most of them have a slender chance of even seeing Santiago. In the Near East, in Africa and in Asia everyone is aware that the odds are a million to one against Ghana, Japan or Cyprus winning a place in the soccer sun, but the game is the greater for their inclusion. Over the next 100 years there is almost certain to be a great revolution in football, and ultimately the Africans will play a very important role in the game.

In the future, we must recognise that the millions of people in Africa and Asia will turn seriously to football, and when they do . . . watch out. By 1990 we may well find that it will be the European nations who are rank outsiders, but for the moment African and Asian teams have a hard fight in front of them, and for this present series it is uphill every step of the way.

Try to calculate the chances of one of the world's newest nations Ghana. Already they have accounted for their neighbours Nigeria 4-1 at home and 2-2 away. Now they must await the outcome of the play-off between Morocco and Tunisia and meet the winner and Sudan in home and away matches. Assuming that they are once more successful they will earn the right to a place in the European qualifying group in which Spain and Wales are watching their efforts with interest.

Just imagine Spain v. Ghana before a crowd of 125,000 at Chamartin and millions more watching the match on Television. There of course they would face a tremendous task but what a wonderful fillip for the game when Di Stefano and Co. travel to Africa for the second leg !

THE DUTCH GAME HAS GROWN UP

***RENE BOUDRY** recalls the interesting story of the Holland game*

ASSOCIATION Football was introduced into Holland more than eighty years ago, but while it soon became accepted as the national sport, its progress was retarded by the traditional Dutchman's outlook. Over and over again, when new measures were suggested to improve the standard of play, they were rejected on the grounds that "football is only a game".

This attitude may be difficult to understand, but to the majority of Dutchmen work comes first and many of them have not yet reconciled themselves to the changes that have taken place since the end of the last war.

Despite the opposition, the KNVB — Royal Netherlands Football Association is leading the way towards a state in which Dutch clubs and players will gain equality with other European countries.

The oldest officially recognised club in Holland, is the Haarlem FC, which was formed in 1889, yet while they were a big power in the game for many years — they were champions for the last time in 1946 — they have finally given way to the big clubs backed by wealthy industrialists.

1954 was the year that changed the fortunes of Dutch soccer for in that year a few of the top clubs banded together, and formed their own Football Association in opposition to the official body. These were led by Fortuna Geleen, now known as Fortuna '54, who were the first professional club in Holland. After months of negotiations with the KNVB a settlement was reached under which paid players would be accepted "over a period".

The circumstances which brought about the change were similar to those which now prevail in Scandinavia, where amateur players are offered large sums of money to turn professional and play for the big clubs of Italy, Spain and France. While the standard of play in Holland remained low, foreign clubs were not interested in their players, but as the level of performance rose, the country's top players began to move off in large numbers.

One of the biggest attractions was Faas Wilkes who was a member of the Rest of Europe team which met Great Britain on her re-entry into FIFA in 1947. Wilkes went to Italy where he played for Internazionale and Torino and then later had spells in Spain with Valencia and Levante. Cor Van der Hart went to Lille (France) and Frans de Munck, claimed by many to be the finest 'keeper that Holland had ever produced went to 1st FC Koln (Germany). A great many more followed their example, and for several years Dutch football could do nothing.

The only possible solution was to recognise professionalism in Dutch football. This would attack the problem on two fronts — forcing the Dutch players to gain the approval of their clubs who would then receive a transfer fee, and also making it possible for the most successful clubs to persuade Dutch stars to return home.

At first the Netherlands FA was solidly against such a move, but the clubs took the law into their own hands and forced the FA to keep in step. Now there is no limit to the number of part-time professionals that can be engaged by Dutch clubs, and, in addition they can each sign up to four full time professionals. Fortuna '54 now have the services of both Van der Hart and Wilkes — the latter 38 years old and currently recovering from a cartilage operation in August — but still great.

Sparta of Rotterdam, champions two years ago, and quarter finalists in last season's European Cup "imported" two Irishmen, Fitzgerald and Crossan, PSV Eindhoven signed the Welsh international Trefor Ford, and in the current set-up SC Enschede field a German right wing pair of Rahn and Pfeiffer. These examples clearly show that the introduction of professionalism has brought about the desired change for not only has it stopped the stream of players once travelling south — but has actually worked in the opposite direction.

Foreign coaches have also been attracted by the new look in Dutch soccer, introducing new methods, fresh ideas and a sense of purpose — this can only do good. At the same time the KNVB has instituted a scheme to encourage players to take up coaching after their playing days are over, and facilities for studying the game in all its varying aspects have been provided. Courses last for eighteen months and entail attending for instruction one evening per week, plus two years practical coaching in junior grades. Finally after an examination which lasts for four days the successful candidates are officially recognised as coaches, and without this qualification it is impossible for any Dutchman to become a manager or coach.

The salaries earned by the top professionals do not of course come up to the fantastic levels of the star players in Italy and Spain, but even so their earnings can be quite substantial. Figures vary from club to club naturally, but generally speaking a full-timer can earn between 12,000-14,000 Guilder (£1,200-£1,400) while part timers can earn up to 6,000 Guilder.

Admission prices also vary considerably. At the top of the scale are the successful clubs in the major cities Sparta and Feyenoord (Rotterdam) and Ajax (Amsterdam), who charge 1.50 Guilder for a place on the banking — 3 Guilder for the best seats (3/- to 6/-). In the smaller towns the cheapest prices of admission are usually 50 cents (1/-).

Attendances at matches are usually quite good though again they vary from club to club according to their locality and the

(Below): members of the Sparta Rotterdam club find throwing snowballs a convenient method of keeping themselves warm and supple prior to the morning's more rigorous training session.

The Dutch record :

The Netherlands were three times participants to the world cup (1934-1938 and 1958). Twice before the war they reached the eighth finals, but were eliminated in this round by Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. In 1958 they lost in the qualifying rounds to Austria. In the course of the years they played against 31 different countries.

Here follows the list :

	P	W	D	F	A
Belgium	91	44	19	233	179
Brazil	1	0	0	1	5
Bulgaria	2	1	0	6	5
Chile	1	0	1	2	2
Curacao	1	1	0	8	1
Denmark	19	8	5	37	29
Germany	18	6	6	36	41
Egypt	1	0	0	1	2
England	13	2	1	12	56
Finland	4	2	1	18	9
France	10	6	0	29	24
England	1	0	0	3	4
Hungary	3	1	0	6	10
Eire	7	4	0	16	14
Italy	4	0	3	6	7
Luxembourg	6	5	0	26	10
Mexico	1	0	0	1	3
Dutch Antilles	1	0	1	0	0
Norway	10	3	4	23	21
Austria	4	1	1	6	6
Roumania	1	1	0	6	0
Saarland	2	2	0	5	3
Scotland	2	0	0	2	5
Spain	2	0	0	2	8
Surinam	1	1	0	4	3
Czecho-Slovakia	4	1	0	9	10
Turkey	2	0	1	1	2
Uruguay	2	0	0	1	4
South Africa	1	1	0	2	1
Sweden	14	7	2	28	35
Switzerland	22	10	0	52	52
	251	107	45	582	551

club's standing. Any team which draws less than 10,000 people to a first division match is looked upon as a failure and capacity crowds are quite common at the most important games. Ajax for example often use the Olympic stadium in Amsterdam for big events and the 60,000 limit is frequently reached.

Feyenoord, too, often have to turn away would be customers despite the fact that their stadium is the biggest in the country. 64,000 can be accommodated by Feyenoord —40,000 seated in a stadium that was built in 1938 and compares very favourably with any built since the war in other countries. The lush turf on the playing pitch is doted on by the ground staff, and, at the start of the season at least, is in wonderful condition.

Two other important factors contribute to the well being of Dutch soccer. Sunday has become accepted as the day for the professional clubs, while the amateurs play their football on Saturday. In this way all the active players can also attend the matches in the national league, helping to maintain high attendance figures and also ensuring that they see plenty of top class players to stimulate their own progress.

On the financial side, FA organised pools make a big contribution to the stability of the game, and each Wednesday thousands of people take their coupons to their local club who act as agents for the F.A. The clubs of course benefit by sharing the profits on a commission basis.

The game in Holland centres very largely around the big clubs, for in Holland there are very few bodies that have the resources to provide the necessary facilities. Even playing pitches are very scarce, and football is not played by boys at school as part of the educational programme as it is in other places. In Geleen for example, as the Fortuna manager, Mr. Adriaans told me recently, "if a boy does not play for us, he does not play at all, for there are no other grounds in the town. Often" he said to me "I am approached by parents who would like their son to play, and find it very difficult to refuse anyone."

One of Holland's best-ever centre forwards was the experienced Brom Appel, seen above in the white shorts during the 1956 international between Belgium and Holland.

In Rotterdam, Sparta and Feyenoord own or lease tremendous tracts of open land on which they provide facilities for the hundreds of boys that belong to their clubs. Feyenoord put into the field each week-end no less than 16 senior teams and 30 XI's made up of boys under 16. The organisation is really tremendous, and yet, while the number of boys that reach the top class is perhaps less than 1% the clubs feel duty bound to provide facilities.

In international competition Holland has been reasonably successful over the years as will be seen from the table on this page which sets out in tabulated form the results of all their international games. The first of these was against their now traditional opponents Belgium, and was played on April 1st, 1905. The match, held at Antwerp resulted in a 4-1 win for Holland, and since then they have more than held their own in games with Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

A year ago the Dutch national team seemed about to outstrip their neighbours for they succeeded in thrashing the pride of Belgium to the tune of 9-1, but hardly had the jubilation died down before they had been beaten 7-0 by West Germany in Cologne. Then followed a series of results which were difficult to understand for there seemed to be absolutely no consistency in their performances. After the set-back in Germany, Norway were beaten 7-1 and a very useful Bulgarian team was beaten by 4-2, before Belgium (2-1) and Switzerland (3-1) brought the season to an end. Clearly the potential is there in Holland, if a constant level of performance can be maintained.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

DUTCH GAME GROWS UP

from previous page

The stars of the present Dutch team are the captain and centre half Cor Van der Hart (Fortuna) 31 years old with 41 appearances; Faas Wilkes, whose 34 goals for Holland is an all time record and Jan Klaassens, a 29 year-old left half of Feyenoord who is only 13 matches short of Puck van Heel's record. Van Heel who played in the same position for the same club represented Holland 64 times between 1926 and 1938.

Another young man who will surely make a big name for himself is the Feyenoord left winger Coen Moulijn, the consistent delight of Rotterdam crowds. Barcelona have already made several offers for this talented 22 year-old but so far he shows no sign of wanting to leave Holland.

Basically the FIFA rules apply in Holland just as they do elsewhere but within the domestic game there are one or two peculiarities. The first concerns goal average which has never been allowed to decide any issue. Two teams finishing level on points at the top or bottom of any league table must always play off test matches. That is something on which the Dutch feel strongly and which will probably be retained, no matter how the game may be re-organised in the future, but there is at present one point on which the rules in Holland are way out of line with anything that can be found elsewhere.

If a team loses by an odd goal, or is held to a draw, but feels justified in protesting against a decision of the referee which disallowed a "good" goal for them or allowed an opponent's goal to stand despite an alleged offence, the complaining team, takes a penalty kick after the match has ended. If the kick is successful then a protest will be heard by the KNVB, but if it fails then the protest is automatically nullified.

Most of the big clubs pride themselves on the fact that they have never taken advantage of this rule — preferring to accept the decisions of the referee with as much grace as they can muster, but even today the crowds often wait for the players to reappear at the end of a match when a disputed goal has been scored or disallowed.

DUTCH LEAGUE TABLE FOR 1959-60

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Feyenoord	34	20	10	4	94	32	50
Ajax	34	22	6	6	109	44	50
PSV	34	18	9	7	72	48	45
DOS	34	18	4	12	75	57	40
NAC	34	15	9	10	56	53	39
VVV	34	12	12	10	57	60	36
Sparta	34	14	6	14	53	52	34
Willem II	34	11	11	12	65	69	33
Enschede	34	14	4	16	81	76	32
DWS/A	34	13	6	15	51	59	32
Rapid JC	34	10	12	12	46	55	32
ADO	34	13	5	16	62	68	31
MVV	34	13	5	16	60	69	31
Fortuna '54	34	11	8	15	67	81	30
Elinkwijk	34	9	11	14	37	48	29
Blauw Wit	34	12	5	17	53	82	29
Volendam	34	10	3	21	54	88	23
Sittardia	34	15	6	23	40	91	16

The British fixture list for January

MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd

DIVISION III

Bury v. Shrewsbury T.; Chesterfield v. Tranmere Rovers.

DIVISION IV

Carlisle U. v. Gillingham; Hartlepools U. v. York C.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Aberdeen v. Dundee; Clyde v. Partick Thistle; Dundee U. v. St. Johnstone; Hearts v. Hibernian; Kilmarnock v. St. Mirren; Motherwell v. Airdrieonians; Raith Rovers v. Dunfermline A.; Rangers v. Celtic; Third Lanark v. Ayr United.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Albion R. v. Hamilton Academicals; Alloa A. v. Stenhousemuir; Cowdenbeath v. East Fife; Dumbarton v. Queen's Park; Falkirk v. East Stirling; Forfar A. v. Arbroath; Montrose v. Brechin City; Morton v. Stirling A.; Queen of the South v. Stranraer.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th

F.A. Cup—Third Round

DIVISION III

Brentford v. Reading; Bury v. Bradford C.; Chesterfield v. Barnsley; Halifax T. v. Q.P.R.; Port Vale v. Colchester U.; Shrewsbury T. v. Notts C.; Southend U. v. Newport C.; Swindon T. v. Hull C.; Torquay U. v. Grimsby T.; Tranmere R. v. Bristol C.; Walsall v. Bournemouth & B.A.; Watford v. Coventry C.

DIVISION IV

Accrington S. v. Peterborough U.; Aldershot v. Wrexham; Barrow v. Stockport C.; Bradford v. Rochdale. Chester v. Crystal Palace; Crewe Alexandra v. Darlington; Gillingham v. Mansfield T.; Millwall v. Exeter C.; Northampton T. v. Carlisle U.; Oldham A. v. Hartlepools U.; Workington v. Doncaster R.; York C. v. Southport.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Airdrieonians v. Rangers; Ayr U. v. Clyde; Celtic v. Third Lanark. Dundee v. Dundee U.; Dunfermline A. v. Hearts; Hibernian v. Kilmarnock; Partick Thistle v. Motherwell; St. Johnstone v. Aberdeen; St. Mirren v. Raith R.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

v. Aberdeen; St. Mirren v. Raith R. Morton; East Fife v. Dumbarton; East Stirling v. Queen of the South; Hamilton Academicals v. Forfar A.; Queen's Park v. Cowdenbeath; Stenhousemuir v. Berwick R.; Stirling A. v. Montrose; Stranraer v. Falkirk.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th

DIVISION I

Arsenal v. Manchester C.; Birmingham C. v. Fulham; Blackburn R. v. Leicester C.; Blackpool v. Wolverhampton W.; Cardiff C. v. Burnley; Chelsea v. Bolton W.; Everton v. Aston Villa; Manchester U. v. Tottenham H.; Newcastle U. v. Nottingham F.; West Bromwich A. v. Preston N.E.; West Ham U. v. Sheffield W.

DIVISION II

Brighton & H.A. v. Liverpool; Ipswich T. v. Bristol R.; Leeds U. v. Southampton; Lincoln C. v. Sunderland; Luton T. v. Plymouth A.; Middlesbrough v. Rotherham U.; Portsmouth v. Huddersfield T.; Scunthorpe U. v. Derby C.; Sheffield U. v. Leyton Orient; Stoke C. v. Charlton A.; Swansea T. v. Norwich C.

DIVISION III

Bournemouth & B.A. v. Tranmere R.; Bristol C. v. Newport C.; Bury v. Torquay U.; Chesterfield v. Port Vale; Coventry C. v. Colchester U.; Halifax T. v. Watford; Hull C. v. Southend U.; Notts C. v. Bradford C.; Q.P.R. v. Barnsley; Reading v. Grimsby T.; Shrewsbury T. v. Brentford; Walsall v. Swindon T.

DIVISION IV

Accrington Stanley v. Crewe A.; Barrow v. Workington; Bradford v. Aldershot; Carlisle U. v. Southport; Doncaster R. v. York C.; Gillingham v. Oldham A.; Hartlepools U. v. Crystal P.; Mansfield T. v. Exeter C.; Millwall v. Chester; Rochdale v. Peterborough U.; Stockport C. v. Northampton T.; Wrexham v. Darlington.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Aberdeen v. Celtic; Clyde v. Dundee; Dundee U. v. Partick Thistle; Hearts v. Airdrieonians; Kilmarnock v. Ayr U.; Motherwell v. Dunfermline A.; Raith R. v. Hibernian; Rangers v. St. Johnstone; Third Lanark v. St. Mirren.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Albion R. v. Brechin C.; Alloa A. v. Queen's Park; Berwick R. v. East Fife; Dumbarton v. Stenhousemuir; Falkirk v. Stirling A.; Forfar A. v. Stranraer; Montrose v. Hamilton Academicals; Morton v. East Stirling; Queen of the South v. Arbroath.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st

DIVISION I

Aston Villa v. Blackburn R.; Bolton W. v. Blackpool; Burnley v. West Bromwich A.; Fulham v. Sheffield W.; Leicester C. v. Manchester U.; Manchester C. v. Newcastle U.; Nottingham F. v. Cardiff C.; Preston N.E. v. Birmingham C.; Tottenham H. v. Arsenal; West Ham U. v. Chelsea; Wolverhampton W. v. Everton.

DIVISION II

Bristol R. v. Scunthorpe U.; Charlton A. v. Swansea T.; Derby C. v. Leyton Orient; Huddersfield T. v. Leeds U.; Liverpool v. Ipswich T.; Norwich C. v. Luton T.; Plymouth A. v. Lincoln C.; Rotherham U. v. Brighton & H.A.; Sheffield U. v. Stoke C.; Southampton v. Middlesbrough; Sunderland v. Portsmouth.

DIVISION III

Barnsley v. Notts C.; Bradford C. v. Bournemouth & B.A.; Brentford v. Walsall; Colchester U. v. Bristol C.; Grimsby T. v. Coventry C.; Hull C. v. Reading; Port Vale v. Southend U.; Swindon T. v. Bury; Torquay U. v. Chesterfield; Tranmere R. v. Halifax T.; Watford v. Shrewsbury T.

DIVISION IV

Aldershot v. Gillingham; Chester v. Accrington Stanley; Crewe Alexandra v. York City; Crystal Palace v. Wrexham; Darlington v. Carlisle U.; Doncaster R. v. Hartlepools U.; Exeter C. v. Stockport C.; Northampton T. v. Bradford; Oldham A. v. Barrow; Peterborough U. v. Mansfield T.; Southport v. Rochdale; Workington v. Millwall.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Aberdeen v. Ayr U.; Celtic v. Airdrieonians; Dundee U. v. Hearts; Dunfermline A. v. St. Mirren; Hibernian v. Partick Thistle; Kilmarnock v. Raith R.; Motherwell v. Clyde; Rangers v. Third Lanark; St. Johnstone v. Dundee.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Albion R. v. Cowdenbeath; Brechin C. v. Falkirk; East Fife v. Hamilton Academicals; East Stirling v. Montrose; Forfar A. v. Dumbarton; Queen's Park v. Arbroath; Stenhousemuir v. Queen of the South; Stirling A. v. Berwick R.; Stranraer v. Alloa A.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23rd

DIVISION III

Newport C. v. Q.P.R.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th

F.A Cup—Fourth Round

DIVISION III

Barnsley v. Torquay U.; Bournemouth & B.A. v. Southend U.; Bradford C. v. Port Vale; Bristol C. v. Walsall; Colchester U. v. Brentford; Coventry C. v. Shrewsbury T.; Grimsby T. v. Watford; Hull C. v. Tranmere R.; Newport C. v. Swindon T.; Notts C. v. Chesterfield; Q.P.R. v. Bury; Reading v. Halifax T.

DIVISION IV

Carlisle U. v. Barrow; Crystal Palace v. Aldershot; Darlington v. Oldham A.; Doncaster R. v. Northampton T.; Exeter C. v. Crewe Alexandra; Hartlepools U. v. Bradford; Mansfield T. v. Accrington Stanley; Peterborough U. v. Chester; Rochdale v. Millwall; Southport v. Workington; Stockport C. v. York C.; Wrexham v. Gillingham.

First Round Scottish Cup

LAST MONTH **ERIC BATTY** PRESENTED HIS OWN TOP TEAM OF PLAYERS FOR YOUR DISCUSSION — STILL IN THE SAME MOOD, HE NOW OFFERS HIS PERSONAL

WORLD HIT PARADE

THE TOP TEN

1 ..... REAL MADRID (Spain)
2 ..... BARCELONA (Spain)
3 ..... SANTOS FC (Brazil)
4 ..... INTERNAZIONALE (Italy)
5 ..... REIMS (France)
6 ..... BOTAFOGO (Brazil)
7 ..... CDNA (Bulgaria)
8 ..... INDEPENDIENTE (Argentine)
9 ..... ATLETICO MADRID (Spain)
10 ..... PENAROL (Uruguay)

THE world is full of disbelievers. Even in this day and age there is an international society which caters for people who think the earth is flat and Britain abounds with Loch Ness monster "fan clubs". Despite the sceptics, I am firmly convinced that the team of the 1950's is Real Madrid and in this I am confident the majority will offer no objection.

As to the question of who should rank second on the rating list this will probably cause endless argument and force the Postal Authorities to lay on extra vans to deal with the flow of letters to the "World Soccer" offices, so let me explain the basis upon which I have made my choice.

One of the pre-requisites of a great team is that they should have at least one or preferably more really great players, but as we have often seen in the past more than four men in this category usually leads to a lack of cohesion — a clash of styles, temperaments and petty jealousies.

A sprinkling of great players, very good players and good players should give class, balance, an attractive and intelligent style and most important, consistency. Naturally even the best players have bad spells, Stanley Matthews and Alfredo Di Stefano are no exception to this, but on team performance any side that pretends to greatness will not vary from a big victory to a big defeat. 6-1 is a big victory, 0-5 is a big defeat, but when the great teams go down it is always a close match.

Another important consideration is the team's ability to rise to the big occasion: the greater the prize, the better the performance. Last of all the truly outstanding teams earn a reputation for being certainties at home and likely winners away.

Spread around the world there are quite a few teams that could well qualify for consideration, but as always when it is necessary to make a selection, personal factors enter in. Many people in Britain believe that the only football worth considering is the vigorous "open" game with everybody always eager to score goals. Others decry this, claiming that footballers should seek not goals but artistry, a high standard of individual performance. Clearly all the various schools of thought will never find themselves in agreement.

My own feeling is somewhere between these two extremes. Class and skill are of paramount importance, but they must be used in the best interests of the team as a whole, not a form of self expression.

On the right, three of Eric Batty's top ten: Top: PENAROL; middle: REIMS; bottom: ATLETICO MADRID

Apart from Real Madrid only one other club has so far gained universal acclaim — CF Barcelona, and to them must go second place. They have seemed for some time past, to be the only club capable of taking away Madrid's European Cup dominance and it is all but certain that they will eventually achieve this.

In the new world, Santos FC of Sao Paulo are quite the most outstanding combination and in the last two years have undertaken extensive tours on the continent with great success. Very few of their opponents have been even half successful against them and none have quite matched their enthusiasm for the game.

Juventus in Italy are generally thought to be the strong side of the moment, though they have often shown themselves to be unreliable in important matches. One or two of their players are rather temperamental, and for me Internazionale are a better proposition.

French champions Reims can boast of eleven full internationals and their performance in twice reaching the European Cup final earns them a high rating. Their team has been largely unchanged over the past two years and they have moulded a style of play all their own with Kopa and Fontaine in the major roles.

Across to South America and Independiente, Botafogo and Penarol are the teams I prefer in Argentina, Rio de Janeiro and Uruguay respectively. Each of them develope their own players and all are capable of a high standard of performance despite the perpetual plundering of their playing staffs by European clubs.

CDNA the Bulgarian champions have always impressed me. Their game is not unlike that of their Hungarian neighbours, though it is played with less efficiency and rather more slowly, but to anyone anxious to study the game seriously I strongly commend CDNA.

I have now mentioned briefly every club that I have nominated save Atletico Madrid. Often overshadowed by their illustrious neighbours Atletico have never given way to their rivals and adhere steadfastly to their own chosen path

A former captain of England Boys, Andy Malcolm, who later played for his country's Youth team and went on to make over 250 senior appearances for his club, talks to MAURICE WEEDON about the difference between English and Continental football. On the right in the picture below, he is seen getting in some weight-training with his Welsh international colleague Phil Woosnam.

ANDY MALCOLM
West Ham United right-half talks to WORLD SOCCER about

TEAM WORK

ANDY MALCOLM, right half of English First Division side West Ham United, is optimistic about the future of his country's soccer. "We have some of the finest talent in the world which, properly developed, can put England back as a leading world power in the game", he says.

And because he has played against many of the best players in the world at club level his opinion is worthy of elaboration. Twenty-seven-year-old Malcolm had his first taste of Continental football when he played for the England Youth team in an international tournament ten years ago in Vienna.

I had asked him his views on the fundamental difference between English and overseas club sides.

"First of all", he went on, "the Continentals are skilful players when they are in possession and even more dangerous when they are not."

"They have superior positional sense and when one player has the ball, the others are continually searching and scheming for openings to throw the opposing defence into confusion."

Malcolm agreed that there are some good positional players in English football but qualified this by saying: "this art is nowhere near as highly developed here in England as on the Continent".

Another point he made was that unlike the majority of European sides, too many English clubs play at only one tempo — fast. Top-class teams like Real Madrid and Barcelona do not place so much emphasis on maintained speed.

"They are not afraid to slow down the pace of the game to suit themselves", said Malcolm, "if they find that the game is being held by their opponents, they change the pace to put the opposition out by their stride and take over the initiative."

Malcolm thinks that the majority of clubs in England should concentrate more on team work rather than stamina. "Too many of them devote training periods to fitness alone. Though vitally important, more stress should be made to positional play and thinking ahead of an opponent."

He also considers that the maximum wage as such should be abolished, enabling a player to earn according to his ability. He did not object to a player receiving £30 per week if he, himself, was in the same side at £20. This would not impair the club spirit throughout the Football League.

"If a player was better than I, he should be paid more money. It would encourage me to improve my own game and qualify for an increase. Neither would it spoil team-spirit, for if the stars are doing well, it will be an incentive to the other players and the team as a whole would benefit. No player I know would hold back", he went on, "or refuse to 'play' with the top-salary boys for it would reflect on his own ability. Moreover, instead of encouraging the club to increase his wages, it would soon become apparent that he was not giving his best and would be out of the side.

"A substantial increase in wages would enable a player to dedicate himself to football without worrying unduly about the future. Although every player puts everything he has into the game, the knowledge that he is building for a more sound financial future would psychologically settle his mind for the time when football days begin to end at the age of thirty-five."

Would Malcolm like to see the English Football League open its door to foreign stars? "Taking things all round, no", he said. "Players like Puskas, Gento and di Stefano would be a great attraction and would undoubtedly add colour to the game, but it would hold back English football."

Malcolm explained why: "The Spanish F.A. have discovered this with Real and Barcelona. Their sides are virtually United Nations elevens with players from all over the world. This improves the club standard but the display of the Spanish side when they met England in October showed up the weakness of their National side.

"It would be the same thing in England, as our youngsters would be kept out of the side by imported foreign stars and would not gain the necessary experience."

When Milan beat West Ham 6-0 at Upton Park in October, 1954, Malcolm played against the Italians. At right half his immediate opponent was Juan Schiaffino, then the world's most expensive player at £72,000. Schiaffino was, in those days, acknowledged as one of the greatest ball-players in the game. A Uruguayan international, he became a naturalised Italian and played for them internationally.

"Schiaffino was an outstanding player", said Malcolm, "and I had the feeling that he was coasting through the game. If the score had been closer, he would have pulled out something extra with ease."

WORLD ROUND-UP

ARGENTINA. Don Alberto J. Armando — President of Boca Juniors has still not given up hope of using some of his money to lure stars away from the European game. A few months ago he toured Europe and made an approach to practically every club that had South American players without meeting any success. Now he is back again and the number one target is Atletico Madrid's Argentinian centre half Jorge Griffa. While in Madrid Mr. Armando is also hoping to sign Atletico for a five or six match tour at the end of the season.

Other players on the Boca wanted list are Carlos Sosa (Racing, Paris) and the Reims forwards Raymond Kopa and Just Fontaine ! !

★

BELGIUM. Abuse of the substitute rule was very much in evidence when Brazilian touring club SC Bahia met SC Anderlecht in Brussels. No less than 36 players took part in the game — nine substitutes for the Belgians, five for Bahia.

Open war has broken out among the top clubs in Belgium. Geza Kalocsai, Hungarian coach of league leaders Standard (Liege) said in a newspaper interview "Anderlecht are ten years behind us, they play across the pitch like Reims" (???).

One of the first to reply to this statement was one of Belgium's post war great players Rik Coppens of Beerschot AC, who said in another paper: "Standard don't try to play football, their game is defensive and all they are concerned about is the result".

The Belgian national team which appears once more to be on the upgrade, beat Hungary only a few weeks ago. Their team is practically split down the middle between players of Anderlecht and yes . . . Standard.

★

BRAZIL. Sao Paulo FC christened their new stadium with a friendly match against the Sporting club of Lisbon, currently Portugal's number two club. The match, a 1-0 win for the Brazilians was not a great success, but their new home is really in the super class with a capacity of 180,000. The new palace, will be known as the Estadio Morumbi. Noted all over the world for their huge playing arenas and large regular attendances, Brazilians were severely shaken by the gate at the Bangu-Portuguesa match recently. Winners of the New York "International Cup" last summer Bangu include such well known stars as Zozimo, Ademir and the goal hungry Ubirajara, but on the other hand their visitors had done little to distinguish themselves of late. The match, which was played at night was quite a costly affair — lighting, ground staff wages, players salaries and bonuses, and the total attendance was 82 !

Between them the "crowd" paid the grand sum of 4,920 Cruzeiros (about £10) and everyone is at a loss to understand it.

★

MALAYA. In the Football of Association of Malaya Cup Final 1960, Selangor province beat Perak province, the holders, by five goals to nil.

The tall and tough tourists from Costa Rica, Central America (Liga Deportiva Alajuelense) fought back after being three down to share honours. Malaya after taking a 3-0 lead after 48 minutes of play with complete supremacy, were reduced to almost total submission in the last 22 minutes, when the Costa Ricans scored three good goals to earn an honourable draw. After the match the Costa Rican F.A. manager, Mr. Ernesto Montealegra, said: "The Malayans are much superior to the teams we met in Singapore and Indonesia. They are very fast and showed much skill." Mr. Montealegra thought that the football standard in Malaya was good and that they knew the meaning of modern football.

★

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. In recent years Czech sides at all levels have made very hard work of goalscoring. Often they give the impression that they could play for weeks and not score even if they were awarded penalties. Last season's leading goalscorer in the national league was Pucher of Slovan Nitra. His total in 26 games was 18. Just how poorly off in this respect the Czechs are is illustrated by the list of highest scorers over the past ten years. The highest individual tally in all this time was 25, and the lowest 13 (in 1953). Not so very long ago Bican of Slavia Prague was thrashing in goals from all directions and between 1939 and 1947 he topped the lists for eight successive seasons, for an average of 41.

EGYPT. Real Madrid have been invited to meet a representative XI in Cairo. The fee is said to be tempting and it is probable that the Spanish club will accept the proposition.

As the Egyptian public becomes more and more interested so the number of disturbances at matches increase. A recent league match in Cairo resulted in a riot to which extra police had to be called and it was nearly half-an-hour before peace was restored. The match was between Zamalek (Cairo) and Sporting Club (Port Said), and fighting broke out when Sporting added a disputed goal to their 3-0 interval lead. Bottles, cushions, seats and shoes were among the "weapons" used by angry spectators. The final "score"? One dead, 100 injured, 17 arrested.

WEST GERMANY. European Cup quarter finalists Hamburger SV are at loggerheads with the Hamburg City council. When the triumphant team returned from last season's national championship final, they were accorded a civic reception and a promise was made that floodlights would be installed at the Volkspark Stadion (86,000). This ground is owned by the council, but the promise has not been made good and HSV have no alternative but to play their big games in daylight or to stage them at their own Rothelbaum stadion (22,000).

International centre half or full back Herbert Erhardt recently played his 500th league match for his club SpVgg Furth. 30 years-old Erhardt has also played 38 times for Germany, though by comparison with one or two other German players who celebrated a centenary recently, he is virtually inexperienced !

SG Sontra (a non-league club) have a 40 year-old — Reinhold Koschmieder who has more than 600 appearances for his club while Willy Schenkelberg (46 years) has 1,000 ! !

● *Continued overleaf*

Blackpool and England full-back JIM ARMFIELD (seen right) earned international praise for his excellent game against Gento in the England-Spain match at Wembley in October. He has now established himself as one of the top defenders in Europe. (P.A.1).

WORLD ROUND-UP

● *Continued from the previous page*

GREECE. The ruling bodies are anxious to improve the standing of the game in Greece and have embarked on a programme of reforms that it is hoped will provide new incentives both to players and clubs. Among the proposed changes, which will be discussed at the next meeting of the administration, are two suggestions that will surprise readers in western Europe. 1—The points system to be changed to the customary basis — at present three points are awarded for a win, two for a draw and one (a consolation) to a losing team. 2—As many pitches as possible should be covered with grass, and within limits grants and loans will be advanced!

★

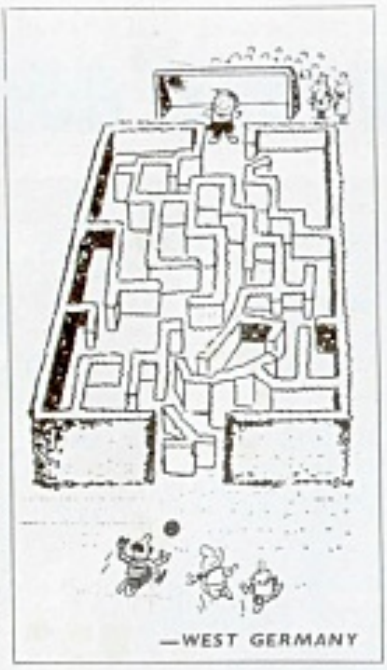
NORWAY. Unfancied Rosenberg carried off the Norwegian FA Cup beating Odd Skein 3-2, in a replay. The first match ended 3-3 after extra time and although the rules say that outsiders can pull off the surprise once, Rosenberg proved to be the exception.

★

PORTUGAL. To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of their Football Association, Lisbon have applied for the honour of staging the 1961 European Cup Final. Austria, Italy and Switzerland have so far been considered the most likely venues, but such a special occasion is sure to receive extra consideration, so say the Portuguese who think their champions Benfica have an even chance of reaching the final stage.

★

SOUTH KOREA. Football is booming in Asia, and no less in Korea than elsewhere. The country's main stadium in Seoul proved hopelessly inadequate for the tremendous crowd estimated to be around 40,000 to 50,000 who wanted to see the South Korea - Israel match. The capacity is 21,000, and the unfortunate fans who were locked out forced the main gates. Several times the match was interrupted when under pressure from behind spectators at the front swarmed onto the playing surface. Mounted police finally managed to clear the crowds and the game went on as planned, but more than 20 people (including two policemen) were injured and taken to hospital. The match which counted for the Asian Cup was won by Israel 3-0.



—WEST GERMANY

SPAIN. The Spanish FA have a novel idea that compensates a little for having to rob the big clubs of their star players for international and other representative matches. They make a levy on transfer fees of imported players and share out the proceeds on a percentage basis to the clubs that provide most players for the national XI. Strangely enough, CF Barcelona have eight foreigners and contributed most to the pool — they also provided more players than anyone else last season and as a result have just received their share — 250,000 pesetas (around £1,500).

★

SWEDEN. After the transfer of centre forward Agne Simonsson to Real Madrid, the Swedish FA were thrown into a turmoil when the Italian club Udinese claimed that the player had given them an option on his services and accepted 25,000 Swedish crowns. This meant of course, that Simonsson accepted payment contrary to the Swedish rules and laid his club Oergryte open to charges of fielding a professional! At one time it seemed likely that Oergryte would be relegated to the second division, as other clubs have been in similar circumstances in the past, but after due consideration the FA decided — No action.

Real Madrid signed Simonsson, and within a very few weeks Barcelona followed their example and hired Sweden's inside left Borjesson, who it appears will be travelling to Spain in January. However he is not likely to play for his new club in official matches this season. Actually Borjesson is the 27th Swede to go abroad in the past ten years!

★

TURKEY. Galatasaray's ace centre forward Oktay Metin served only a few weeks of the gaol sentence that resulted from his failure to report for Army service. Under a general amnesty he was released and played for his club the next day. Out of training, he nevertheless managed to score twice in a 3-0 win over Karagumruk. Metin is Turkey's leading goalgetter and like the majority of heavy scorers he retains the knack of anticipating where and when the goal chance will come.

★

UNITED STATES. New York international tournament organiser Bill Cox has an even more formidable array of talent lined up for the next series which will be staged at the end of the season. Espanol (Barcelona) are the latest captures, and SC Rapid (Austria), Red Star (Yugoslavia), Monaco (France), Sporting (Portugal) and Bangu (Brazil) have already given their approval. Other entries have been promised from Argentina, England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Israel and Canada.

★

FRANCE. For their match against Sweden, the French selectors had a problem, which has been with them all this season—finding a successor to ex-Reims centre half Robert Jonquet who moved out of the top flight during the summer. Several men have been tried at centre back already and their last choice was a man discarded five years ago — Guillaume Bieganski (Lens). 28 years-old, Bieganski played against Spain, Sweden and England in 1955 and now looks to have finally made his place secure.

Several clubs had successful runs at the beginning of the season, but the fortune of Bordeaux in the French second division will certainly take a lot of beating. They opened the season with a draw and followed that with six more draws in succession before breaking their duck 3-0 at home to Ales.

★

ENGLAND. It looks as if there will be regular weekly televised matches next season. Negotiations fell through this term, but now the Football Association and the League have produced what they consider to be a way-out of the football-on-TV deadlock.

Both television companies (B.B.C. and I.T.V.) will be given the offer to screen one match a week — not on Saturdays — on a rota system.

This would include all types of matches: League, F.A. Cup, League Cup and even Internationals at all levels and Inter-League games as well.

The F.A. have also suggested to the organisers of the Grand National steeplechase that they bring forward the starting time of the television coverage (normally 3.15) so that viewers can watch the race before going on to a football match on March 25.

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BAYERN MUNCHEN (West Germany)

Back row (left to right) : Welchselbaumer, Grosser (P.), Miutinovic, Giesemann, Lindner, Wagenbauer. (Front row) : Sieber, Frohlich, Kosar, Tietz, Mai.

THE BOOK CASE

The Book of All Sports. Edited by W. J. Hicks (Illus. 10s. 6d. net). Daily News Publications, 12/22 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

THE Eleventh edition of this very special favourite tackles not only soccer, cricket, athletics, boxing and rugby, but swimming, speedway, cycling, golf, hockey, horse-racing, sailing, table tennis, law tennis, motor-racing, angling and many other sports.

Packed with interesting features by leading personalities there are over 250 illustrations, many of them in colour. The presentation of the edition is well up to the standard of past years and there are special articles by George Eastham, Dave Mackay, Dennis Viollet, Jack Brabham, Peter May and Wilfred Wooller. **C.B.**

Aston Villa. History of a Great Football Club 1875-1960. By Peter Morris (Illus. 25s. net). William Heinemann, 15 - 16 Queen Street, London, W.1.

THE name of Aston Villa flows with tradition. This comprehensive history of the claret and blue delves into every corner of the club's affairs and leaves nothing to be desired in a complete work on the subject.

Written by a leading journalist it is something of a labour of love on his part and from this point of view is all the more worthy of reading. No other club has had such a colourful history and this effort clears up any doubts that the Villa are not a great club.

Seven times Cup winners, six times League Champions, Aston Villa have become a soccer institution in England. Apart from the absorbing reading matter, there are many historical photographs and a detailed list of Villa's Cup and League records.

For the Villa enthusiast this is essential; for lovers of the game, it is also a "must". **J.H.**

Sport International. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. Ltd. Edited by Charles Harvey (12s. 6d. net, Illus.).

FOLLOWING the outstanding success of the Encyclopaedia of Sport last year, a companion edition on similar lines but with an infinitely more detailed survey of all sports and games in the world, has been introduced.

It seemed unlikely that the first Encyclopaedia could be improved and increased, but it has been achieved in this Sport International. Leading personalities of the world are presented with their performances and a host of results. The illustrations are lavish and well produced. There is no better present for a sport-minded person. **J.W.**

Soccer Gift Book 1960-1 (Illus. 10s. 6d. net). Charles Buchan's Publications Ltd., 161-166 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

ANOTHER old favourite with the youngsters especially this latest edition follows the pattern of previous years and includes the volumes of photographs of leading footballing stars in black and white and in colour.

The stories behind the rise to fame of such well-known players as Joe Baker, Bill Brown, Ray Charnley, Denis Law and Alex Young, etc., are of appeal to the soccer fan without question.

As a present for the young son or smaller brother this is ideal material. **P.B.**

Manchester United. History of a Great Football Club. By Percy M. Young (Illus. 30s. net). William Heinemann, 15 - 16 Queen Street, London, W.1.

DR. YOUNG is a member — and has been one for some years — of a steadily increasing band of men who consider soccer to be an art form. A musician by profession and the author of many books in that vein he has compiled his sixth work on the game.

With his usual thorough approach he has covered the interesting subject of this famous club from all aspects. The book costs a little more than perhaps might be considered reasonable but for a work of this detail and effort, it is nevertheless worth it.

The host of Manchester United supporters at home and abroad and others, too, will find it of immense value as it is written by a man who began his life practically on the back door of the ground and speaks with a likeable authority. The illustrations are of a high standard and there is a statistical section which leaves nothing to be desired. **D.S.**

Olympic Diary — Rome 1960. By Neil Allen (Illus. 13s. 6d. net). Nicholas Kaye Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE day-to-day impressions of every facet of the last Olympic Games have been recorded in this book by one of the leading young journalists on athletics, boxing and swimming.

All the excitement of the various events is recreated in the pages with the air of someone with first hand knowledge and ability to describe in a pleasing yet factual way. **C.B.**

AUSTRALIAN SOCCER BOOMING

BRITISH migrants to Australia have, for the past 60 years, been striving to establish Association Football (Soccer Football in Australia), as one of the leading sports.

The struggle has been an arduous one in view of the fact that Australian Rules Football (a mixture of Rugby and Soccer) has been firmly established 'down under' in four of the six States (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania) while Rugby League has had a firm hold on the public in New South Wales and Queensland.

With the growing popularity of soccer football in European countries, and the migration of many Europeans to Australia in recent years, soccer football is now enjoying its greatest boom ever.

Although Rugby League games draw the largest crowds in New South Wales, there are more soccer teams and players in and around Sydney than there are in any other code.

Here, in this city with its population of over 2,000,000 there are 1,506 teams and 25,676 players, plus 61,200 boys playing in the schools.

Newcastle (northern N.S.W.) has 263 teams, 5,000 players, and 4,032 boys playing the game in the schools.

In the other capital cities of Australia there are, in Melbourne (population 1,800,000), 212 teams, excluding schoolboys; Brisbane (population 555,000), 176 teams, excluding schoolboys; Adelaide (population 545,000), 142 teams, excluding schoolboys; Perth (population 383,000), 64 teams, excluding schoolboys.

It will be seen from above that in the capital cities of Australia, a country with a population of only 10,000,000, there are now 2,363 teams, and over 40,000 players, excluding schoolboys.

Many of the leading teams have 'National' names, such as Juventus, Azzurri, Apia, etc., not wholly but chiefly consisting of Italian players; Budapest (Hungarians), Hellenic (Greeks), Wilhelmina and Orange (Dutch), J.U.S.T. (Yugoslavia), Prague, etc., etc., and those clubs have a large following from their 'National' communities.

Most of those clubs have only come into being in the last ten to fifteen years and so enthusiastic are their followers that it is chiefly due to them that the game in Australia is now enjoying a greater measure of popularity than ever before.

The formation of an Australian League, consisting of the leading teams in each State has been under consideration but the great distance between the capital cities is such as to make this project, at least for the present, impracticable.

The distance between the capital cities, going from west to east are: Perth (W.A.) to Adelaide (S.A.) 1,408 miles; Adelaide to Melbourne (Vic.) 418 miles; Melbourne to Sydney (N.S.W.) 452 miles; Sydney to Brisbane (Qld.) 480 miles; thus W.A. teams from Perth would have to travel 2,758 miles to play Queensland teams in Brisbane.

An English professional side toured Australia in 1925, and an English amateur side in 1937, another English professional team in 1951, and in addition, Blackpool and Hearts toured Australia in recent years.

Many other teams have played here, including Austria Rapid, Ferencvaros (Hungary), South Africa, South China, etc., etc., and they have helped considerably in improving the standard of play here.

With a view to further improving the standard the Australian International tours committee is now planning a tour by an Australian team, to embrace a number of European countries, England, Scotland, Ireland and South Africa, during the 1961 season.

EDMUND ZIENTARA

(Legia and Poland)

DON'T MISS A COPY

WITH each edition of WORLD SOCCER published we find ourselves inundated with requests for back numbers of our magazine. Quite naturally a new reader who has missed the earlier editions wants to have a complete set from the very first issue.

Thus new readers will be pleased to know that our Back Numbers department can supply the first three editions of WORLD SOCCER, the miniature front covers of which we reproduce below. The cost of each copy, including postage is 2/4d. each.

Orders for WORLD SOCCER back numbers should be sent to Circulation Manager, WORLD SOCCER, 1, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E.C.4, England.

Readers from all parts of the football world are cordially invited to send in their opinions, suggestions and criticisms for possible publication. Please keep your letters brief, constructive and to the point. Address your envelopes: "The Last Word", WORLD SOCCER, 1 Ludgate Circus Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, England. Wherever humanly possible, write in English, please; but don't worry too much if you cannot!

THE LAST WORD . . .

I HOPE you will be able to include some mention of the less-publicised countries such as Ghana, Poland, Egypt and Israel in future issues of your magazine, but you have already covered many countries and I feel sure it will only be a matter of a few more months before justice is done to every soccer-playing nation. — **ROBERT GITANE, Boulevard de Charonne, Paris, France.**

MORE RATINGS

IT would be of interest to a soccer-enthusiast like me if you could include more statistical articles aimed at a high level of appeal. By this I mean the relative strengths of individual countries at club source, so that some comparison can be made. At international level it is much easier to see the better countries, but not always at club level. — **PORTER A. DALE, Arlington Heights, Illinois, U.S.A.**

FINELY BALANCED

IN your first three issues you have obviously attempted to reach a balance between, pictures, league tables and articles. From the initial issue to number three there has been considerable improvement. I hope this continues and perhaps one day you may be able to increase the number of pages to include even further details. — **JERRY SOUTH, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.**

THE ELEVEN BEST

FOLLOWING our request for readers to submit their choice for a world team we reproduce the following which are three of many we received:

GROSICS (Hungary); Santamaria (Spain), Nilton Santos (Brazil); Verges (Spain), Garay (Spain), Zanetic (Yugoslavia); Sandor (Hungary), Suarez (Spain), Di Stefano (Spain), Sekularac (Yugoslavia), Gento (Spain). — **RAYMONDE HYMERS, Castlereagh Road, Belfast 6, Northern Ireland.**

GYLMAR (Brazil); Bergmark (Sweden), Nilton Santos (Brazil); Verges (Spain), Santamaria (Spain), Hannappi (Austria); Hamrin (Sweden), Pele (Brazil), Di Stefano (Spain), Puskas (Hungary), Gento (Spain). — **A. CHARLES, Arbery Road, Bow, E.3, England.**

YASHIN (Russia); Marquitos Spain), Nilton Santos (Brazil); Verges (Spain), Sipos (Hungary), Del Sol (Spain); Sandor (Hungary), Pele (Brazil), Simonsson (Sweden), Suarez (Spain), Gento (Spain). — **D. L. CLUGSTON Jnr., Hollywood Lane, Hollywood, Worcestershire, England.**

FAVOURITISM

I WISH to second reader H. H. Lee of Whittlesey in that you keep the magazine devoted to foreign football as far as possible. We have SOCCER STAR to keep British football news covered. — **A. L. CHAPMAN, Potters Green Road, Coventry, Warwickshire, England.**

● *(As an international magazine it would be unfair to ignore England just as it would be to ignore any other country. At the same time we will contrive to mention all soccer countries without favour to any particular one. —Editor).*

ALL GREEK TO ME

THERE is one point I would like to take up with you with reference to your "top six" tables, the question of Greece where it appears they have a different scoring system of points from most other countries as the top five clubs have more points from seven games than they should have if the system were two points for a win and one for a draw. — **J. E. ELLIS, The Lodge, Dover College, Dover, Kent, England.**

● *(In Greece the system is different: three points are awarded for a win, two for a draw and one for a defeat. In that way no teams are pointless! —Editor).*

THOSE OTHER CUPS

I LOOK forward to reading some detailed reports of two of the lesser-known cups in Europe at the moment, the Cup of the Cup Winners and the Inter-Cities Fairs Cup. These competitions seem to be pushed out by the more glamorous European Cup, but they are surely going to make a name for themselves in the years ahead.

Cup competitions are becoming more and more popular at the expense of unwieldy League organisations and they are certain money-spinners. If the South American countries could be persuaded to enter some of these competitions (travel would be the greatest headache), then interest in soccer would leap up tremendously.

In the next ten years, I forsee travel embracing the best teams in the world taking part in League and Cup competitions and then soccer will really conquer the earth in its stride. — **B. T. CURLING, Cathcart Road, Queenstown, South Africa.**

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WANTED. Top prices will be paid for any of the following books: "Football Encyclopedia" (1934) by F. Johnston; "Fifty Years of Football" (1935) by Sir Frederick Wall; "Handy Guide To English League Football" (1899) by A. J. Weddell; "William Shillcock's Football Annual" (1895); "Topical Times" dated February 2, 1935; "Association Football And The Men Who Made It" (Caxton Publishing Co.). Send your lists and prices wanted with stamped addressed envelope. Interested in all books on football, old and new. Roy Bullet, 15 Locket Road, Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex, England.

URGENTLY required, copies of Sporting Mirror, Sports Reporter, Sport, Sporting Herald and All Football. Please state number and volume. Double the value will be paid if the magazines are clean. Write first: "Soccer Collector", 75 Bellhouse Lane, Eastwood, Essex, England.

BUNDLES of assorted sporting and film magazines and programmes for sale in packets at 7/6d. and 10/-. Each parcel contains international programmes and a variety of magazines. Add 1/6d. for postage only outside the United Kingdom. J. White, 181 Elmsleigh Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, England.

WANTED. Club handbooks of post and pre-war vintage and books of interest on soccer published prior to the last world war. Please state prices when writing. T. J. Forshaw, 55 Manchester Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, England.

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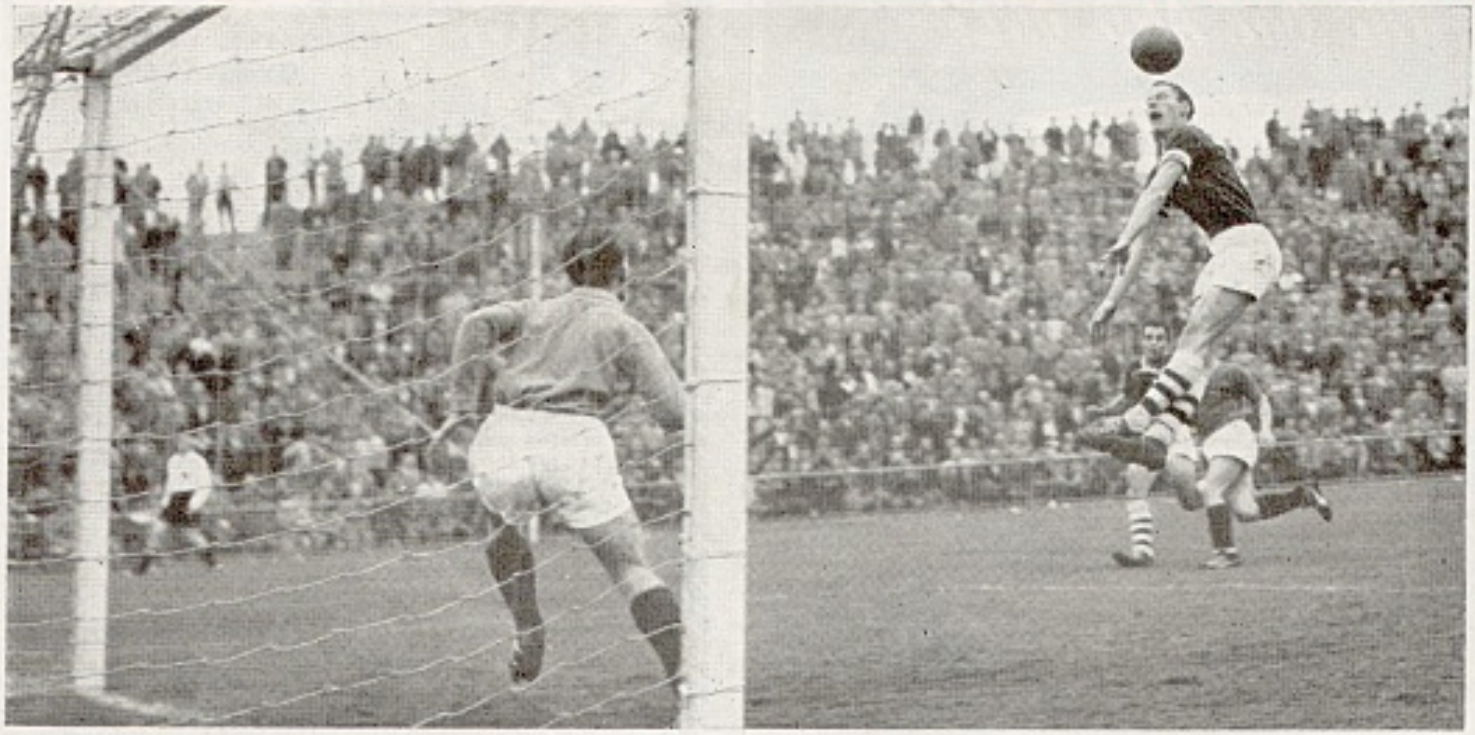
and don't forget Neil Allen's **OLYMPIC DIARY — Rome 1960,** a full length report on the games with photo-plates throughout. 13s. 6d. (just out)

from Nicholas Kaye

A typical action shot from SOCCER STAR—an incident from a South Australian game.



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